# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1834. [N). 2364·



SALES BY PUBLIC AUCTION BY FRITH, BOMANJEE, AND CO.

THIS day, Tuesday • the 26th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for Sale by public auction, without reserve, at his Residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of JAMES MORLEY, Esquire, proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, Glassware, Handsome Plated Ware, Porcelain and Queen's ware, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Services, Table Cutlery Dining, Loo, Card, Sofa and Pembroke Tables, Handsome Couches, covered with Rich Crimson Damask, an eight and a four Light Chandelier, Handsome Mahogany Bookcases, Hanging Lamps, Wallshades, Large and Small Cots, and Bedding, Wardrobes, Presses, Iron Treasure Chest, Toilet Glasses, Chairs, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture and appurtenances. A large Stock of Choice Old London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Port, Brandy and other Wines and Liquors, and Ripe Pale Ale in bottle.

At 1 P. M. (unless previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome commodious London Built Landau;—has been but little used, and a pair of Carriage Horses.

No Catalogues are published, but the property is now on view, and will continue so daily from 9 A. M. until sunset every day, until the day of sale.

Terms of Sale are made known on the premises and at the time of sale.

AND TO-MORROW.

Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11 A. M. F. B. AND CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms, a variety of useful and neat Furniture, consisting of Sideboard, Couches, Drawers, Wardrobes, a Bureau, some new and slightly worn Wearing Apparel, a pair of Pistols, by 'Nock', Hair Powder, Russia Oil, Pomatum, a handsome Green Dessert Service, an assortment of Jams, Jellies, Prime Hams, &c. &c. Also a few copies of Grant *Duff's History of the Mahrattas*, a few copies of the Mahratta Guide" by Major CAPON" and sundry other New Books.

At noon, a Barouche with any other Carriages or Cattle.

*Nesbit Lane, 26th August*, 1834.

NEW BOOKS—On sale at the Circulating Library Nesbit Lane.

An Historical Sketch of the Princes of India, Stipendiary, Subsidiary, Protected, Tributary and Predatory, with a Sketch of the Origin and progress of British power in India, by an Officer in the H. E. I. Company's Service..... 6

A Succinct and impartial defence of the Catholic Religion. By a member of the Catholic Church ..... 2

17 Vols. The complete works of Lord Byron, comprising his Poetry, Letters and Journals and his life by Thos. Moore Esq. with 35 splendid Landscapes, illustrative of the Scenery, neatly bound in cloth ..... 50

1. Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745 edited from the Mss. of the Right Revd. Robert Forbes, A. B. by Chalmers..... 10

4. Polynesian Researches during a residence of nearly 8 years in the Society and Sandwich Islands, By Ellis, forming a complete history of the South Sea Islands. 4 vols. cloth Boards... 18

48. New Edition of the Waverly Novels, with the Author's Notes, Illustrations and Vignettes, and a Glossary, edited by the late Sir W. Scott, at 3 Rs. per vol.

2. Waverly Anecdotes, illustrative of the above. 8

1. The Poetry contained in the above..... 5

A new system of Domestic Cookery by a Lady, with a new Chapter on French Cookery, 10 Plates, Bds. 1833..... 10

2 Lodge's Peerage of the British Empire, as at present existing, arranged and printed from the personal communications of the Nobility, to which is added a review of the Baronetage of the three Kingdoms 3d edition 1834..... 16

ANNUALS &c.

The Annuals received per *Upton Castle* having been all sold; David Fitzpatrick begs to advise the receipt of a few Copies of the following per *Charles Kerr*, which he is selling at reduced prices to close an account.

The Keepsake for 1834 with 17 engravings... 15

" Literary Souvenir with 10 do..... 7

" Landscape annual with 26 do ..... 15

Heath's Picturesque annual with 21 do ..... 15

The Landscape Album; or Great Britain illustrated containing 59 views by Westall ..... 18

The Comic Offering, or Ladies Melange of literary mirth, edited by Louisa Letitia Sheridan with 62 embellishments..... 8

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, an annual Remembrancer ..... 8

New year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, edited by Mrs. Watts, with 9 embellishments ..... 5

A few copies of the above for 1833 ..... 4

The Forget me Not, edited by Shoberl..... 8

The Juvenile do. edited by Mrs. Hall .... 8

Amulet edited by S. C. Hall with 11 Engravings. ..... 8

Annuals of former years, may be had at half prices.

*Nesbit lane, 25th August*, 1834.

A CARD.

H. A. CANNON begs to announce that he has on Sale, a supply of *fresh Guitar* and *Violin Strings, Ruled paper for Music*, large and small sizes. *Bassoon* and *Clarionet Reeds*, &c. &c. received per the late arrivals.

Applications to be made to Mr. CANNON at the Circulating Library and Reading Rooms, in Nesbit Lane, where also may be always had, a supply of Vocal and Instrumental Music selected by the best judges in London.

*Bombay, 25th August*, 1834.

SALE by Auction.—On Thusday next, the 28th August, YATES AND CO. will sell by public Auction, a quantity of Cruit and Liquor Frames, Egg ditto, Bottle Stands, Waiters and Bread Baskets, Pedestal Candlesticks and Shades, Chamber Candlesticks, Plated Mugs, Claret, Wine, and Liqueur Glasses, Champaigne do. cut and plain Table Shades, Potting Pots, 40 pairs of flat cut pickle Pots, Plain Tumblers and Burners, Hand and Cabin Lanthorns, Deck lights, 56 Reams of Letter Paper, Yellow Soap, 50 Bolts of Canvas, Colored Handkerchiefs, Horse Brushes and Curry Combs, Windsor Soap, and about 50 maunds of Indigo, a few articles of furniture the property of a Gentleman leaving India.

At 1 P. M. if not previously disposed of, a Shigram, Horse and Harness, and a capital Poney with any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

*Meadow's Street, 26th August*, 1834.

SODA WATER.

YATES AND CO. have received a prime Batch of the above article—London bottled, just landed from the *Charles Kerr*.

Also, by the same ship, some handsome Spaniels, &c. a brace of Greyhounds.

An English Cow, and some English Sheep.

*Meadow Street, 25th August*, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold by public auction at the Tank Bunder, near Sunwar Dhunjee Cooley's Godown, on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock in the evening, the two following Pattamar Boats:—

One called SEWPURSAD, Tindell Gopall, burthen about 150 Candies with stores.

One called VESNOOPURSAD, Tendell Hybatty: burthen about 250 Candies with stores.

Terms and particulars will be made known at the time of sale,

*Bombay, 23d August*, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR SALE at the Courier office—The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0

Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0

Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0

Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0

Do. Bills of Lading per set,..... 0 2 0

Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0

Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0

Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0

Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0

Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST —PRICE Rs. 3.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Barque ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is expected here about the middle of Sept., and will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. *Bombay, 26th August*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons, Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, will sail early in Sept., has a poop and good accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND and Co.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Brig BALFOUR. W. BEE, commander, has good accommodation, and will be dispatched in about a fortnight—Apply to Capt. BEE, at the office of Messrs, DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons, will leave Bombay in all October, and call on the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers. For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or to DIROM, CARTER and Co.


BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SIR.—" Why read a book which you cannot quote'? was an observation made by the Master of Trinity to the younger Bentley, whom he discovered reading a novel. If the remark was applicable to him, a young man of much learning and research, who was merely relaxing himself with a little light reading after the prosecution of severe studies, it is by no means difficult to conjecture what would have been the terms of his rebuke as applied to the Bombay Society, had their affairs come under the lash of his severe criticism. It is so seldom that the transactions of the society obtrude themselves on public attention, as to render it a source of deep regret that on those occasions the subject matter of communication redounds but little to their credit, either as a Literary Body, or the adopted of the Parent Association in Europe. The last time that your columns were devoted to its affairs the discussion referred to a puerile and disgraceful practice that obtained among some members of scribbling in, and otherwise defacing the books, which, but for the public exposure it then received, and the remonstrance against its continuance in the form of a protest signed by many influential members, might have been persevered in to the great prejudice of the Society's property. The present discussion as evincing the erroneous estimation in which the society is received by certain members, is scarcely less creditable; the only redeeming feature of which is, the masterly but temperate letter (evidently the composition of a member) of MONITOR, on the absurdity of introducing the changes that their agitators in the utter ignorance of what they clamor for (and this assertion is surely borne out by the glaring fact that the person who introduced the proposition at the late meeting was unable to reply to the first objection urged against it) so loudly demand.

The Society is fundamentally literary. It was established for the express purpose of instituting enquiries into the Natural history, &c of India, and but for the peculiar nature of the society of this country which forbids success to any silence based on exclusive principles, which a pure and uninterested devotion to such pursuits must necessarily have made it, would scarcely have embraced among its members, those who now, finding a too easy admission within it walls, return the obligation by endeavouring to overthrow the establishment.

With every respect for the sentiments aptly expressed in Monitor's letter, I cannot agree in the propriety of expending any of the funds, much more so large a sum as that proposed for the purchase of duplicate copies of Books of general interest, which may be fairly interpreted to mean novels and works of a light reading character, that unfortunately suit the vicious and depraved taste of some *literary* members. Works of this class and character, edited by any author of celebrity, such as Goodwin, Morier, Lister, Bulwer, and others, are *now* invariably sent out by Messrs. Longman and Co.; and as far as my observation extends, they generally arrive about the same time as the Reviews which contain the critique on their merit. This perhaps is the criterion adopted by the Booksellers in purchasing books for the society, and may account in part for any delay that occurs in their transmission; and if that be the case, the time is certainly well bestowed. Allowing this to be the the plan pursued, and granting the deficiency of stating what Books would generally give satisfaction, it would be scarcely possible to fix upon a course either as regards the quantity and quality of the works to be purchased, more likely in its result to work advantageously to the interest of the society; for it seldom occurs that any work, after arriving at its second edition, fails to escape the notice of some Review. It may be possibly objected to that novels seldom find a place in the pages of the Edinburgh and Quarterly, and that the society purchasing such works alone as come recommended by them, would be deprived of many that partake of the qualification of general interest: but to this it may be replied, that when they disregard a work it may be fairly attributed to its want of merit, and as such, is unworthy a place in the library of Bombay.

To those unaccustomed to read advertisements, the number of Books that yearly issue from the London Press is scarcely conceivable. Many, if not most of them, are of a local character, and possess but a temporary interest only, written too on the spur of the moment, and suggested by some paragraph in the leading journals; such for instance, as the Memoirs of George IV. and a thousand others too numerous to detail, which, at the end of the year (and the fact has been ascertained beyond a doubt) are to be shipped off to the continent or America at the reduced price of one shilling a volume;—but such are the works of general interest required for the literati of Bombay—Of the books in No. 10, there is but a seventh of the whole, including the works of Scott and the British Novelists and Essayists that ought, under any pretence, to have found their way to the shelves of the society. The circumstances under which the library was first found, may account in some degree for their existence; but these having long since ceased to be, it becomes matter of enquiry worthy the deliberation of the managing committee, whether the credit of the establishment would not be better preserved by transferring the entire list, with the above exception, to Hurrichund's library, for the General Library would undoubtedly refuse to accept them as a gift! Compare then this collection of trash with the catalogue of works to be found under the heads of Theology and Jurisprudence; radically deficient in almost all modern works of any merit. It is true that the former comprises a few sermons by comparatively unknown authors, but where are the works of Dealty, LeBas, Bloomfield, *cum multi aliis*. It is also equally notorious that our friends Blackstone and Burn are to be found in the list of the latter class; but no where is any mention made of Parr, Bailey, Hullock, and many other modern Authors.

As the question respecting the propriety of increasing the quantity of books contained in No. 10 has been started, the sooner it is brought to an issue the better. Perhaps the next annual general meeting would be the most fitting opportunity for the purpose; and as these Literary Reformers may be numerically strong, I would propose that the non—resident members be allowed an opportunity of offering their sentiments thereon; for be it observed that the proposition relates to a distribution of the funds, as well as the general character and credit of the establishment, which are undoubtedly compromised in controversies of this nature. Till the stain is removed, let me recommend that the observation with which this letter commenced, allowing a slight alteration necessary for the adaptation be written in large letters over the library, and in no place better than over No. 10. " No works ought to be received in the Library, but those that can be quoted." Your's, &c.

*23d August*, 1834. ARISTARCHUS,

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

None since our *st.*

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. Edward Marsh, 10th Lgt. N. I., to England.

Lieut· R. Stark, 1st Gr. Reg to the Cape of Good Hope.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

MADRAS

BIRTHS.

On Sunday morning the 10th Agust, the Lady of C. G. Taylor, Esq Hon. Company's stronomer, of a son!

At Bellary, on the 19th Octobl 1832, the Lady of Captain Charles Warren, H. Ms 55th Regt. of a daughter.

On the 7th July last, at Bellary the Lady of Major C Warren, H. M.'s 55th Reiment, of a son, (still born.)

At Madras, on the 5th of August, Mrs. Henry Briggs, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 9th August, ames, third son of Lieutenant E. Willis, 28th N. I aged 18 months and 28 days.

At Coimbatoor, on the 3d August Rev. G. H. Woodward, on the Jaffan Mission, Ceylon, aged 37 years and 6 months.—His end was peace

CALCUTTA,

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 31st July, the Wife of Theodore Dickens, Esq., of a son.

At Moradabad, on the 16th, July, the Lady of Maor R. C Faithful, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, jof a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 5th August, Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a son.

At Bareilly, on the 19th July, the Lady of Captain J. T. Boileau, Engineers, of a son.

At Agra, on the 23rd July, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Brownrigg, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th July, by the Reverend E. White, Mr. Henry Jacobi, to Miss Harriet Bowman.

At Simla, on the 26th July, by the Reverend William Parish, Lieutenant John Kennedy Maccansland, Assistant Political Agent Subbathoo, to Emma, fifth daughter of Colonel W. C. Faithful, C. B. Commanding the Sirhind division of the Army.

At Colombo, on the 14th July, at Peter's Church by the Revered B. Bailey, A. M., Lieutenant G. R. Bummin, His Majesty's 9th Regiment, to Georgianna Maria, second daughter of Colonel Walker, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces in this Island, and niece to the late Sir. Henry Torrens.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 2d August, Edward Francis, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, aged 2 days.

At Calcutta, on the 2d August, Mr John Savage, Assistant in the Secret Department, aged 60 years.

At Delhi, on the night of the 18th July, Mrs. Davis, the Wife of Mr. C. J. Davis. of the Pension Establishment.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, Miss Rebecca Graham, aged 12 years. 7 months and 17 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Miss Mary Hamilton, eldest daughter of the late Captain Hamilton, of the Country Service, aged 17 years and 7 days.

At Calcutta, on the 9th August, at the Residence of Madame Balandeau, Monsieur Fançois Miltiet, Indigo Planter, aged 35 years.

At the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 2d August, Mrs. Mary Hubberd, relict of the late Mr. Edward Hubberd, Indigo Planter, aged 27 years.

At Fort William, on the 5th August, Miss Mary Mary Anne Home, daughter of Captain R. Home, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 15 days.

At Howrah, on the 5th August, Master Henry Matson, son of Mr. James Matson, Assistant in the Howrah Docks, aged 16 years.

At Neemuch, on the 17th July, Francis Ezra, the infant son of T. E. Downes. Esq, Assistant Surgeon, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At Berhampore, near Ganjam, on Saturday the 5th July Ann Maria, the wife of Mr. James D'Lavale, Head Accountant in the Collector's Office.

At Geaguage, near Berhampore, on the 2d August, Fanny Eliza Jane, only child of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Coultman, His Majesty's 63d Foot, aged 14 months and 12 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Mr Abraham James, Assistant in the Marine Pay Office, aged 17 years, 11 months and 29 days.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

On the 12th March, at Jersey, the lady of Robert Eckford, esq, ex-President of the Medical Board of Bombay, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Beyrout, in November last, at the house of his brother, the Consul-General, universally regretted and esteemed by the natives and Europeans, Charles Augustus Farren, Esq., aged 27, His Majesty's Vice-Consul in Syria.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August. 25th—Barque Hector, Pearce Cowley, Master, from Liverpool, 8th May.

*Passengers*—John L. Ross, and W. Carr, Free Merchants.

DEPARTURES.

" 23—Ship Huddersfield, ED. Noakes, Master, to Liverpool.

*Passenger*—Jacob Story.

" 24th—Ship Earl of Eldon, Edward Theaker, Master, to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

*Passengers*—Mr. Hart, Mrs Hewitt, and Child, Mrs. Marsh, Major Hart, Capt. Hewitt. Capt. Marsh, Lieut. Stark, Lieut. Ashton, Lieut, Hobart, and Joa de Silva, Marriano Britto, Majiava de Silva, Servants.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.

Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.

Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.

Do. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.

FREE TRADERS,— Isabella, Anna Robertson, John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Balfour, Lady Feversham, Hector, and Chas. Kerr.

COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, and Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery. and Hector,

FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.

ARAB.—Fattay Nesser, Imaum's Brig Tawze.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If Observ- "on the Post office" will favor us with his name, we will insert his letter of the 19th August.

THE COURIER.

*TUESDAY, 26 AUGUST, 1834.*

By the *Hector*, from Liverpool, the 8th May, we have received London Papers up to the 6th of that month. No news of much importance has reached us by this arrival. The country seems all in commotion, occasioned by the procedings of the Trades' Unions. At Bolton the Spinners have turned out, and in London, the Tailors have been following the examples of their betters. It is reported in the *Atlas* of the 4th, that at least 20,000 are thrown out of employ by this turn out, and that the Masters are thinking seriously of employing women instead of them. There seems little doubt that the affairs of Portugal are progressing in favor of the young Queen, and that the allince has been formed between England, France, Spain and Portugal, to put an end to the differences existing both in Spain and Portugal. His Russian Majesty has refused to receive the Ambassador of the King of Belgium, which will no doubt be a high offence to the Citizen King of France; but we doubt its leading to any result beyond a little diplomatic discussion. The French having concluded a treaty with the Arabs, have determined on retaining Algiers. The Neapolitans are in great alarm in consequence of the Emperor of Morocco having declared war against Naples, more in consequence however, of the plea it will afford all the Barbary states for fitting out Piratical vessels under the flag of Morocco, than the petty Navy of that state alone is calculated the create. It is to be hoped, should this be done, that England and France will at once put a stop to such proceedings, as all unarmed vessels of whatever nation navigating the Mediterranean, will be more or less subject to plunder by such lawless vagabonds. In Spain, civil war rages with various success, but the Queen's party seems to be gaining ground on the whole: rumour however, says the Carlists under General Zumalacarreguy, defeated a party of the Queen's Troops under general Quisada with a loss of 200 men killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. The American Senate and House of Representatives have differed in opinion, with respect to the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank. The former by a Majority of 10 having voted against the removal, and declared that the President had exceeded his Powers; the latter on the other hand, voted in its favor by a Majority of 15.

The notice of the intended departure of the *Forbes*, from Calcutta, had reached England, and it was said that letters, forwarded by the Malta Packet, would, if sent by the 1st May, be in time ! ! !

We observe the following arrivals from Bombay:—*Hero of Malown, Sir Edward Paget, Undaunted* and *Ceres*; we are also informed that the *Marqui of Hastings* has arrived.

We have been credibly informed that H. M's. Ship *Curaçoa* is being fitted up to convey the Governor General to Calcutta from Cannanore, so that the *Hugh Lindsay*, so soon as she returns from the coast—wither she is reported to be bound with the Right Honorable the Governor--will be available to aid the *Forbes*, should she require assistance to enable her to reach her destination. The Bengal Committee would, we presume, consider it making a *Bonfire* ! ! of the coals, it has provided in the Red sea, were the *Hugh Lindsay* permitted to burn them; the Ducks can therefore but act charitably towards the poor *Forbes*, and tow her into port should she a second time fail to accomplish the voyage.

We subjoin a copy of the Cause Board of the Third Term of the present year, which commenced yesterday before the Honorable the Chief Justice and the Honorable Sir John Awdry. The business before the Court on it's Plea side is unusually light—only 13 cases—and we believe devoid of interest to any but the litigants themselves, which may perhaps be attributed to the very small number of Barristers at present practising at our Bar, (we are reduced to three) who, however diligent, cannot get through all the business put into their hands. We have heard great complaints of the expense suitors have been put to, in consequence of the unavoidable delays caused by this scarcity of Barristers. It is to be hoped one or two others may shortly arrive, and thus relieve those gentlemen now here from some of the labour under which they must be groaning.

1. Canuoba Maucojee, *vs.* Dackjee Dadajee.
2. Mega Goma and another *vs.* Asha, woman and others.
3. Khursedjee Jamasjee, *vs.* Sorabjee Jamasjee.
4. Nasserwanjee Bhimjee, *vs.* Meya Shaboodeen bin Fackeer Husson Bugdady.
5. Bhooderdass Purshotamdass, *vs.* Anundjee Dullah, merchant &c.
6. Calisto Pereira, *vs.* Ramdass Heerashaw.
7. Raghowjee Puddomjee, *vs.* Nanjee Tezpall.
8. Govindram Anoopram, *vs.* Tezcooverboy, widow and trading, &c.
9. Henry Yates, and others, trading, &c. *vs.* Mahomed Ghyasoodeen Moofte.
10. Jetta Hurrycursondass, trading &c. *vs.* Purmanundass Nagurdass.
11. Thucker Jeevah Ketta, *vs.* Panachund Mottichund, trading, &c.
12. Thucker Woodowjee Pooje, trading, &c. *vs.* Ramchunder Mitteram, trading, &c.
13. Thucker Hunsraz Hurrydass, *vs.* Shah Premjee Nurseydass.
14. Burjorjee Dossabhoy, *vs.* Doolubdass Moorleddhardass.

Of these fourteen, nine were disposed of yesterday, Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12, having been struck out by the Plaintiff, No. 2, being a nonsuit, and 3, and 4, verdicts for Plaintiffs.

The Delhi Gazette received since our Saturday's paper went to press, says, that considerable doubts exist as to the truth of the defeat sustained by Shah Shuja; and further asserts that Runjeet Singh is the author of the very unfavorable reports circulated. It would appear that he has cut off all direct communication with Candahar, which renders it very difficult to obtain correct information of the proceedings of either party. It speaks with certainty of a battle having been fought, but throws considerable doubt on the report of its having terminated so unfavorably to Shah Shuja.

## *CALCUTTA.*

The fall of the Barometer on Saturday, indicated an approaching Gale, which came on accordingly towards night, blowing in hard gusts from the north west, accompanied with very heavy rain, (7 inches within 48 hours.) The wind lulled yesterday afternoon, and then suddenly changed to the south and south east, in which quarter there were some hard gusts in the early part of last night. We apprehend this Gale will put an end to the manufacture of Indigo for the season in all the low lands, and do considerable damage to the plant, also in those which are not liable to inundation. If the Crop might last week have been estimated at 1,10,000 maunds, we should now reduce the estimate to 100,000.—*Calcutta Courier, Aug.* 4.

At the Steam meeting on Saturday, Mr. Greenlaw adverted to the uncollected subscriptions which, in the list produced at the former meeting, amounted to 6,636 rupees.—Of this sum he stated that 905 rupees had since been received, and he expected to realize about 1000 more. The list included 2000 Rs. as the subscription of the Minister of Oude, who, it seems, has recovered from his fit of generosity in time to deny all intention to pay. It also included 700 rupees which were afterwards sent to the Bombay Fund. We find then that, besides the abortive Lucknow subscription, the Bengal Fund is likely to lose a couple of thousand rupees by defaulters, whose vanity has been satisfied with seeing their names among the donors to a public object, which, though marked with their professed approbation and nominal support, they have not the public spirit to support with their money. There may be a few perhaps who now take an altered view of the expediency of the measure, which last year they thought worthy of their patronage. If such be the cause of demur to paying up a subscription since repented of, it should be openly avowed.—*Ibid.*

The *Meerut Observer* has taken up a remark in our report of the last July Meeting—"that the large sum expended embraces nearly all the expenses to which the Fund is liable for the *four* voyages of the *Forbes*. All the coals (the principal item) are provided at the several Depôts." Upon which our Meerut contemporary makes the following comments:—

"Now we would ask the Editor of the *Courier* a question—when he penned that paragraph did he believe that this was writing the truth? Let him look at the report again: he will find that the whole stock of coals purchased amounts to 1810 tons, at an expense of sixty seven thousand rupees (including freight) or 37 rupees per ton (Mr. Greenlaw who understands these things, estimated their value at 20 all round. It is now evident he was LACK.) Let him divide this sum of 1810 by 4, and the product will be 452 tons for each voyage; let him again divide 452 tons by 15, the daily consumption of the *Forbes*, and the product will be 30, the number of days for which there is a sufficient quantity of coal; and will he, the Editor of the *Calcutta Courier*, attempt to persuade the Indian world that the *Forbes* can steam to Suez and back in 30 days? The *Forbes* has now only three voyages to perform, and therefore there is 40 days' coal."

We, in our turn, ask our brother of Meerut to look again at our report, and the figured statements of the Committee which he has himself copied. We did not say that *coals* had been provided for *four* voyages, but that "all the coals are provided," which, in any prospective calculation of supply, of course refers to the *three* remaining voyages only. And not only is our contemporary's divisor wrong, but his dividend also—1810 tons were only the quantity sent to Judda, Socotra and Mocha from Calcutta. There were besides 85 tons sent from Bombay, which we are surprised to find overlooked, as they appear in the Committee's statement immediately following the Calcutta shipments. But a more important omission is, the coals put on board the *Forbes* at starting. They indeed were not actually *provided* by anticipation, because this was unnecessary; yet in one sense they are provided, for they are available at any time. The *Forbes* started from Diamond Harbour on her first trip with about 133 tons of coals. Give her but 120 tons on which succeeding trip from the Sandheads, and we have 360 to add to the above, making in all 2255 tons for 3 voyages, instead of 1810 for 4. There are besides 11 tons available in store at Madras, and more could easily be obtained or provided at a cheap rate there in case of need. Again, the *Meerut Observer* assumes the daily consumption of the *Forbes* to be 15 tons, which is her *full* consumption of Burdwan coal: but a large portion of the coal provided is English, and therefore the committee reckon 13 tons to be quite enough to allow her per diem. This, in fact, we understand to have been about the rate of her consumption of Burdwan coal on the late trip to Madras. The estimated number of days under Steam on each entire voyage is 66 for two, and 62 for one of them—in all 194 days. The estimated coal required is therefore 2522 tons, and there are 2266 tons available. Here then is a deficiency, but only of 256 tons, and that at Galle, the nearest depôt, which Mr. Greenlaw explained to us at the time, but we thought it scarcely worth particular notice, and indeed had not time to enter into details when we wrote our hasty report of the proceedings. The coals to be supplied at Calcutta and Galle may add 5 or 6,000 rupees to the expenditure under this head.

On the other point noticed by our contemporary, we will also take leave to correct an error he has fallen into. He says the 1810 tons of coals have cost 67,090 rupees. How he makes out this sum we do not discover. The 1810 tons cost.....Rs. 46397
add balance of freight,..... 13856

and we have but.....Rs. 60253

which would be 33, not 37 Rupees per ton. But the coals taken on board the *Forbes* at Calcutta cost only 8 rupees 7 annas per ton, which makes a vast difference in the average cost of the whole; and besides, there are many charges included in the above items of expense which were included in the separate Miscellaneous head of Mr. Greenlaw's first estimates. But, admitting that the coals do cost a *little* more than his estimate. it must be recollected that his estimate was for futurity and a long period, not for the first arrangements. And compare the Calcutta coal expenses with the coal expenses at Bombay,—the charges of freight from Calcutta to Socotra, Judda, &c. with the freight from Bombay to the Red Sea. Should not the contrast screen the former from blame? Does it not prove that our Committee have not been inattentive to economy in their various preparations?—*Ibid.*

ATROCIOUS CASES OF ABDUCTION.—Several very atrocious cases of abduction are now under the consideration of the Serampore Court. It has been discovered that a gang of villains has been in the habit of decoying young women of fourteen or fifteen years of age at the festival of Juggurnath, and after ruining their reputation, of selling them in the town of Calcutta, to the proprietors of the various seraglios. This subject having been brought to the notice of the Magistrate, he has spared no pains to trace out the whole scheme of villainy. We hear that with the aid of the Magistrates of Calcutta, several of the young women thus abstracted have been recovered, and discoveries have been made, calculated to excite the greatest astonishment. As the proceedings are not yet closed, we content ourselves with this very short notice of the subject, and hope in due time to be able to lay the whole matter before our readers.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

HINDOO HOLIDAYS.—Our readers will be not a little surprised to learn that the Financial officers or Government have *abandoned* the idea of substituting Christian clerks in the room of Hindoo Podars, mohurrirs &c. at the Treasury, and at the Bank of Bengal. It did not require much local knowledge to convince them that they were building castles in the air, we are glad that they have shewn their wisdom in abandoning a scheme fraught with much mischief and danger; but they have conceived and brought forth another plan equally novel with the one they have relinquished. It is reported that they have been negociating with the firm of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., who have offered to make payments during the Hindoo holydays with *their establishment* at an enormous expence, and not, as the *Courier* asserted the other day in positive terms, that the introduction of the "Morleyan system" would be unattended with any expence to Government. That the plan will also terminate prematurely, is certain; for though we cannot pretend to the "practical wisdom" of the Financial officers of the Treasury, yet we are almost sure Government will never consent to the arrangement now proposed. Leaving aside the question of expenditure, we we shall only remark that Messrs. Hamilton and Co. are at present extensively engaged in trade, &c.; that Mr. Rogers, the senior partner of that firm, is the deputy chairman of the Union Bank, as well as the President of the Trade Association, &c. With all the respect, we have for Mr. Rogers as an individual, we would put it to him whether it would be judicious on general principles, to employ a member of such a firm as *Treasurer* of the General Treasury? In our humble opinion it would be the most imprudent course that could be adopted, as it is not consistent with justice at all times for the state of the Treasury and the financial measures of Government. Such knowledge may lead to the discomfiture of the financial arrangements of Government, to the ruin of the Bank of Bengal, and to the injury of their interest. We however anxiously await the decision of the Vice-President in Council, which we trust will be the result of calm and mature deliberation.—*Ibid.*

## CALCUTTA MARKET,—AUGUST 4.

### METALS.

COPPER.—The following transactions of sales appear on the returns for the past week:

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tile,.. of 14lbs. | 250 mds. | *a* | Sa. Rs. | 42 0 | p. f. md. | 4 10 | p. ct. |
| Old,.. *gross* | 50 | ,, | ,, | 35 8 | ,, | 4 10 | ,, |

The market in respect to sales at present prices appears without disposition to action. The following statement of present, compared with the rates quoted in our last, shews the market to have declined almost to the point at which it stood previously to the late agitation. *South American* is reported to have receded 3 Rs. p. md. during the past week.

| | *Present.* | | *past.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sa. Rs. | | | |
| Sheathing. | 16 *a* 32 oz. | *a* | 39 0 | 39 0 | p. f. md. | |
| | 20 *a* 24 ,, | *a* | 40 0 | 40 0 | ,, | |
| Sheet.... | 40 *a* 48 ,, | *a* | 40 0 | 40 0 | ,, | |
| | 60 *a* 120 ,, | *a* | 36 0 | 37 0 | ,, | |
| Tile..... | 14 lbs..... | *a* | 39 8 | 40 4 | ,, | 4 10 p. ct. |
| | 28 ,, ..... | *a* | 38 8 | 39 0 | ,, | |
| | 56 ,, ..... | *a* | 38 4 | 39 4 | ,, | |
| Ingot.... ... ..... | | *a* | 38 4 | 38 8 | ,, | |
| Old .....*gross*..... | | *a* | 37 8 | 39 0 | ,, | |
| Bolt.....*of sizes* .... | | *a* | 38 4 | 39 0 | ,, | |
| Nails.... .. *ditto*, from | | | 50 0 | a52 0 | ,, | |
| Japan..... | | *a* | 40 0 | 42 0 | ,, | |
| | | | Ct. Rs. | | | |
| South American..... | | *a* | 37 0 | 40 0 | ,, | |

The imports by the arrivals under report consist of the following by the Ship *Mary Ann Webb*, from Liverpool

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sheathing .... .. | 34 cases | tons 7 |
| Sheet..... .... | | ,, 3 |

SPELTER.—The below-mentioned are reported with the transactions of sales in the past week:

| | | | Ct. Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Re-sale | By bazar speculators in parcels of | 900 mds. | *a* 7 4 | p. f. md. | 7 10 p. ct. |
| | | 1,500 ,, | *a* 7 8 | ,, | |

The price current of the day is reported from Ct. Rs. 6 8 *a* 6 10 p. f. md., showing a fall of nearly 30 per cent. since the subsiding of the ferment in the market, and of one rupee per md. in the progress of the past week.

Ths ship *Mary Ann Webb* has manifested 11 tons in casks as part of her importation from Liverpool.

IRON.—No sale of this product appears on the returns for the past week. The prices of several of the assortments are however reported at an advance on previous rates, shewing that the market is disposed to improvement:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swedish | Flat from Sa. Rs. | 4 8 | *a* | 4 9 | p. f. md. | 310 p. ct. | |
| | Square ... ...,, | 4 12 | *a* | 5 0 | ,, | | |
| British | Flat..... ,, | 3 6 | *a* | 3 7 | ,, | | |
| | Square ..... ,, | 3 8 | *a* | 3 9 | ,, | | |
| | Bolt..... ,, | 3 6 | *a* | 3 9 | ,, | | |
| | Rod, round.. ,, | 4 6 | *a* | 4 8 | ,, | | |
| | Hoop ... ...,, | 2 12 | *a* | 3 8 | ,, | | |
| | Sheet ... ...,, | 4 0 | *a* | 4 4 | ,, | | |
| | Nails..... ,, | 12 0 | *a* | 13 0 | ,, | | |

The receipts by the arrivals under report consist of the following:

Per ship *Mary Ann Webb* from Liverpool:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar ..... | tons 30 | 0 | 50 10 |
| Sheet..... ... | ,, 10 | 0 | |
| Nails.....205 kegs... | ,, 10 | 10 | |
| Ship *St. Leonard*, from ditto: | | | |
| Hoops..... ..... ..... | | 7 | 0 |
| | Tons 57 | 10 | |

STEEL.—Without sales in the past week. The prices of the day are reported as below, shewing considerable decline since our last:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swedish...from Ct. Rs. | 7 0 | *a* | 7 4 | p. f. md. | 3 10 p. cent. | |
| British .. ....Sa. Rs. | 6 0 | *a* | 6 12 | ,, | | |
| Blistered..... ,, | 8 8 | *a* | 9 0 | ,, | | |

No importation of this product obtains by the vessels under report.

LEAD.—No sale of this metal has come within the operations of the past week. The assortments are quoted as below, shewing a reduction in prices of nearly 30 per cent since our last:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheet....of approved quality, from Sa. Rs. | 7 4 | *a* | 7 8 | p f. md. | 3 10 p. ct. |
| Pig ditto stamped.... | 6 8 | *a* | 7 4 | ,, | |
| Pig hard..... ... | 6 0 | *a* | 6 4 | ,, | |

No addition to the stock in the market is afforded by the vessels whose arrival is under report.

TIN PLATES.—Without sale in the past week. The price of the day is reported from Sa. Rs. 19 *a* 19 4 per box.

QUICKSILVER.—Does not appear on the report of sale in the past week. The price of the day is quoted from, Ct. Rs 2 10 *a* 2 12 per factory seer, at 8 months' credit, discount at 10 per cent., which is something below the rates of the previous week.

## *DELHI.*

We understand that a Field Force will be assembled, early in October next, for service to the Westward, and that several of the Regiments already ordered to move, in furtherance of the Relief, to Neemuch and Nusseerabad, will form part of it. Its destination is said to be Joudhpoor and we conclude, therefore, that the deposition of that execrable tyrant Maun Sing has been finally decided on.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 6.

The unfortunate Shah Shuja, now surrounded by enemies on all sides, and fearful of being intercepted if he attempts to return direct to Lodiana, intends, it is reported, to make his way through the mountains from Belochistan to Cutch, and thence to Bombay. The British Government, by withholding its countenance from the effort of this prince to recover his throne, has wilfully forgone an opportunity of acquiring a defensible frontier worth half its present dominions, and leaving the keys of the Indus and the military approaches to India to be scrambled for by rabble armies, has seen both fall into the hands of Bandits equally contemptuous of the interests of the commercial world and hostile to this country. An accident in irregular war, as insignificant in itself as the toss of a halfpenny, has closed the prospects of the only respectable competitor for the sovereignty, and doomed Afghanistan, Punjab and Sinde, to remain the prey of contending barbarians. But the sacrifice which has thus been made of the commerce of these countries, and through them of central Asia, with Europe, is not the only evil to be apprehended from the fate of the ex-king of the Cabul. Dost Mahummud Khan, now the virtual sovereign of the Afghans, is an ally of Russia. The importance of this chief to that power, and the probable designs of the Czar have been placed before us in a clear and rather a new light by Lieut. Conolly, in some extracts from his forthcoming work which lately appeared in the India Gazette. This officer who returned from England overland thro' Georgia, Persia, and Afghanistan, has formed opinions on personal observation, which appear to us highly worthy of attention by those who have to provide for the permanent tranquillity of our Estern Empire. Lieut. Conolly shews how easily the Russian frontier may be extended from Orenburg and to the East of the Caspian. Once in possession of Persia, which is fast being subject to him, the Autocrat would hasten to taken the ruler of Cabul under the protection of the empire, and thus gradually advance his armies to the Indus. Former speculators on Russian invasion calculated the difficulties of moving enormous masses of men over 1,500 miles destitute of supplies. Lieut. Conolly dreads on rational grounds the extension of the Czar's dominions by his insidious policy until the territories of the rival nations meet. Recollecting the right which Russia has acquired by treaty to march an army, at this very time, to the extremity of Khorassan of which Herat is part, on pretence of supporting the claim of Abbas Mirza's son to the throne, the chance of seeing the Northern Eagle on the Attock seems by no means quite visionary or remote. Having formed convenient alliances with the Barukzies, their pretensions to whatever once belonged to the Kings of Cabul would be promptly asserted at the point of the Russian bayonet. Hence the subjugation of Sinde, Multan, and above all that spot in which a colony of European Soldiers fit to command both sides of the Indian Caucasus might subsist in vigour, Cashmere, would give the Russians a decided superiority in the East. If these nations appear extravagant, let us not impute them to an accomplished traveller, since the probable results of Russian encroachment, just adverted to, though suggested by Lieut. Conolly's information, are only our inferences from his data, and not opinions openly expressed by him.

Those of our rulers, who at this time of day doubt the will and power of Russia to occupy the whole of Persia, are more incredulous than wise. Such a step is in perfect consistency with the stealthy spirit of aggrandisement which she has displayed for a century past. Assuming therefore that Herat may become one of her military positions, we will suppose our formidable neigh-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

hour physically quiescent. What would be the moral effects of her attitude on British India? The present disaffection, and desire of change from whatever cause, among our protected allies, would increase tenfold on a prospect of support. It would extend to our subjects, who now [illegible] pressing many real and imaginary grievances, are prepared in their ignorance and fickleness to call on an invader for "justice." There is no power on earth so well qualified as Russia to rouse these elements of commotion into open revolt, by the employment of secret emissaries. Her approach to our frontier would therefore compel the British Government to increase it's army, and to keep a large disposable force to restrain rebellion at home and eventually encounter a foreign enemy. Such a state of things would soon prove ruinous to us, and war, as the only means of averting destruction must, and ought to be declared against Russia whenever her political influence begins to be felt to the East of the Setledge.

But since our politicians in Asia have neglected a fair opportunity of obtaining an almost impregnable frontier, on a navigable river communicating with the sea, and with England for the defence of India, we must rely on the King's ministers in Europe to arrest the progress of the Muscovites in Persia. If they are permitted to become the "protecting power" of that country, and to occupy it with an army to put down the fifty competitors for the throne, Afghanistan is now ready to receive them and the peace of British India is at their mercy.

---

Since the above went to the Press intelligence has reached us which throws some welcome doubt [illegible] that we published last week of the [illegible]s friends in the Punjaub believe that [illegible] has gained a decisive victory, and accuse no less a personage than Runjeet Singh of fabricating the news which we received as authentic. The wily Chief of Lahore, who has managed to cut off all direct communication between Candahar and our provinces, is quite capable of practising elaborate deceit to give currency to false reports. He is certainly afraid lest the British Governor should recognise the King of Cabul before the Sikh usurpations beyond the Indus have been completed. That a great battle was fought about the 1st of July seems certain, but it is still doubtful who gained it, and we still hope that the best of indifferent aspirants to power has been victorious.—*Delhi Gazette, August* 6.

LAHORE.--Rajah Dheean Sing, recommended the Maharajah to give Monsieur Allard his leave with a good grace, observing that the more considerately he behaved towards him, the more it would tend to enhance His Highnes's good name and character in the estimation of the world. His Highness desired Abdool Rehman Khan, the attendant of Monsieur Allard, to inform his master that he was at liberty to take leave from the *Sirkar* for two years, and visit his Native land; but he must leave his family in the *Kotee* in "Unnar Gullee," and enter into a written engagement to the effect that if he exceeded the period of absence allowed he would be chargeable with a punishable offence,—when 20,000 Rupees worth of "Pushmeenah" would be granted to him with permission to depart.—The *Rajah* (Dheean Sing) observed that owing to the depreciated value of "Pushmeenah," ready money would be preferable, and the other courtiers present added that Monsieur Allard was a man of sense and upright character. The Maharajah rejoined that their observation was just; but that the Monsieur did not attend to his wishes. Sahib Sing, the Russuldar of the "Regiment," remarked that the Monsieur was perfect master of Military Tactics: His Highness continued, it was true; but added that the Mousieur was now advanced in years, and could not efficiently discharge the duties required of him. —*Ibid.*

Kunhyeah Loll, *Mootsuddee*, represented that Monsieur Ventura had commenced making the collections in *Vizeerabad*, and would soon forward the amount in the aggregate: The Maharajah observed that if he did not, he would be *jooteemarred* and disgraced, and made to do so!—*Ibid.*

Monsieur Allard personally presented himself before the *Sirkar*, and solicited permission to depart. He was desired to write out his *Razeenamah* and deliver it to the Sirkar. The Monsieur did so accordingly, when he was told by the Maharajah that he had obtained leave of absence for two years to proceed to his Native country; and on his return thence, that he would again be employed by the *Sirkar*. The Monsieur ventured to ask for the arrears of Salary due to him; he was desired to take his departure and encamp at the "Tawaif-ke Pool." and whatever it would be the pleasure of the *Sirkar* to bestow, would be sent to him there.—*Ibid.*

---

We understand that several Military Officers have been refused Furlough—and that the Troops in upper India are likely to have their hands fulls next cold season.—

We hear that Colonel Hunter's trial will, in all probability, last till the end of the present month —the court are now occupied with the defence and have got as far as the 7th charge.

The old Fort of Malown is to be immediately repaired.

Some of the Begum's Troops have been ordered to Hansi, to take charge of that Cantonment during the absence of our regular Troops, we presume, on service.

Three Bunneahs' houses in the *Nywara*, near the Juma Musjid, during the late heavy rains, sunk entirely under ground and their roofs are now to be seen on a level with the foundation of the neighbouring shops. The owners, we understand, consider the Government responsible for such losses, and have applied to the Magistrate for *Justice*.—*Ibid.*

---

## NOTES ON THE PUNJAB.

### SHAH SHUJA UL MULK.

Shah Shujah ul Mulk forced to fly from his dominions entered the Punjab, and had his first interview with Maharajah Runjeet Singh at Sahiwal on the bank of the Jhelum. Shah and received him with half 3 cos to meet [illegible] mark of distinction, but gave him no assurance which was the object of the ex-King in seeking an interview with the Sikh Chieftain. They remained [illegible] days encamped near each other, after which Sha Shuja retired to Rawul Pindee and there for some time fixed his abode.

In 1813 a report was brought to the Maharajah that Abdul Kerim Khan, the Governor of Cashmeer, was marching from that province towards Bhimber with a large force; and that having formed a junction on the way with Amir Khan, the son of the Chief of Pouch and Agher Khan of Rajour, he intended to assist Sultan Khan, the Bhimber Chief, in throwing off his dependence on Runjeet Singh's authority. Bhia Ram Singh, an officer attached to Kour Khuruk Singh, who was then in charge of the country that had recently been conquered by the Sikhs in that quarter, proceeded immediately with his troops to resist the invasion, and reported the state of affairs to the Maharajah, who quitting Lahore advanced forthwith to Bhimber, but the Bhia had in the meantime engaged the allies, and after an action sustained with energy on both sides, Amir Khan having received a mortal wound, Abdul Kerim took to flight, and notwithstanding the earnest exertions of Agher Khan to rally him, he lost his courage and fled without delay towards Cashmere. As Agher Khan was not equal to stand alone against the Sikhs, he went to Rajour, and taking every thing he could remove from that place, retired to the fort of Azemgher, a strong place in the neighbouring hills which still acknowledged his authority. On the following day Bhia Ram Singh entered Rajour, and after plundering it of every thing that he could find, he set fire to the residence of its Chief, and proceeded to join Runjeet Singh who had now appeared in the vicinity of Bhimber.

While these transactions were passing, an Envoy arrived from Futteh Khan the Vizier of Shah Mahmud who then sat on the throne of Cabul, for the purpose of obtaining the aid of the Sikh Chieftain for the recovery of Cashmeer from Ata Mahumud Khan who had rebelled against his sovereign in the Government of that province. The Vizier came to Sukhchynpur near Bhimber to have a conference with the Maharajah, which ended in His Highness's compliance with this request, provided Futteh Khan would agree to give him a portion of the revenue of Cashmeer. Such a demand did not accord with the Vizer's interests. He preferred offering a nuzuranah of nine lakhs of rupees which Runjeet Singh accepted, but it was never paid in consequence of the intermediate occupation of the fort of Attock by the Maharajah which was considered a breach of engagement by Futteh Khan. When these negociations were concluded, Decan Mokhem Chund was left with 12,000 to carry the stipulations into effect, while His Highness returned to Lahore.

On the approach of the confederates to Cashmeer the Governor of the province, who had previously inveigled Shah Shujah ul Mulk to quit his retreat at Rawul Pindee, and had no sooner got him into his power than he betrayed and imprisoned him, not finding himself strong enough to offer a successful resistance, evacuated the city and carrying all he could collect, left the Vizier, and the Dewan to take possession of the place, where they found the royal captive and released him from his dungeon. When the Shah regained his freedom he sent for Mohkem Chund and committing himself to his master resolved to proceed with him to Lahore where had some time before sent his family.

Although the resolution which the Shah formed on this occasion was contrary to the advice of Futteh Khan who offered to restore him to his lost throne if he would accompany him to Peshawur, and might if avoided have saved the fallen monarch from the cruelties and persecutions to which he was afterwards exposed in his captivity at Lahore, yet he had so often experienced the perfidy of his countrymen, and the severest vicissitudes of fortune that had he lent an attentive ear to the counsels of the Vizier, he probably reflected that he would have been made the victim of the same treachery that Ata Mohomed Khan had practiced, and thus in the end have encountered even a worse fate than that which he suffered from his mistaken confidence in the generosity of the Sikh Chieftan.

He had scarcely arrived at Lahore when the Maharajah hearing that he had the famous diamond called the *kohinoor* with him, after going through some affected forms of humility and consideration to the Ex-King merely to cloak the impudence of his designs, demanded the delivery of that precious gem. It had, as is well known, once adorned the throne of Delhi, and was valued at several lacks of rupees. On the plunder of that city by Nadir Shah, it was carried by him to Persia, and seized at his death from his regalia by Ahmed Shah Abdalee the grandfather of Shah Shujah ul Mulk, to whom it had descended in the line of his successors. At first the Shah refused to surrender the diamond which enraged Runjeet Sing to such a degree that he deprived him of food and every comfort for two successive days, placing at the same time a strict guard of soldiers with drawn swords over his person.

Driven to the last extremity when the wretched monarch found that his barbarous host was not to be diverted from his purpose, he required the Maharajah's personal attendance. On coming into his presence the Shah gave him the jewel. Runjeet Singh tries to justify his demand by asserting that Shah Shujah had promised him the *kohinoor* as the price of his deliverance from the hands of Ata Mahomed, but the plea is supposed to be his own invention. The Sikh Chieftain had engaged to pay him a compensation of 150,000 Rs. previously to the delivery of the diamond, which was partly paid, and also to settle on the Shah, the districts of Kot Kamalia and Jengh on the Multan frontier, but he had no sooner gained his object than he broke his promises. Secret orders were sent to the officers charged with the administration of these districts not to deliver them to the people who were authorised by the Maharajah to be dispatched by Shah Shujah to receive them.

On being released from his late cruel restraint, the beautiful garden of Shalimar, situated about 5 miles from Lahore, was appropriated to the ex-King as his future residence, and he was allowed to renew his intercourse with his family, from all communication with which during his confinement, he had rigidly been excluded. The Maharajah's rapacity was not yet, however satisfied. He heard that the Shah still retained possession of some jewels of great value, and he prepared to inflict new cruelties on him with the view of acquiring them. The privacy of the unhappy monarch's harem was now invaded by thieves regularly employed to rob him, and by these means did his heartless and rapacious host deprive him of nearly all the valuable property that he had contrived to preserve.

Discovering too late that neither honor nor repose were to be had in the territory of his treacherous friend, Shah Shujah desired leave to depart, but he was denied even that privilege. Representations were made to the Maharajah that if permitted to go away, it was impossible to say what disturbances the Shah might hereafter excite; the fear of which, together with a [illegible] was again strictly confined and subjected to a more severe state of thraldom than before. The bed in which he slept was surrounded by sentries, and two or three eunuchs were the only servants who were allowed to attend him.

After enduring his second imprisonment for several months, in the course of which he sent the females of his family, disguised in covered carts as Hindoo women, to Lodianah, he contrived by a deep-laid stratagem to elude the vigilance of his jailers, and made his escape through a gutter in the rampart of the city of Lahore, outside of which 2 or 3 of his attendants were previously waiting to receive and conduct him to a place of safety. On recovering his liberty he directed his flight to Kishtwar, the Rajah of which received him with a kindness and hospitality that presented a striking contrast to the cruelty and oppression which had been exercised on him by the Sikh Chieftain. He offered to assist the Shah in the conquest of Cashmeer, if he would make the attempt, and exerted himself to raise a force with which Shah Shujah moved towards that province, but he was still persecuted by an adverse fortune. A heavy fall of snow overtook him on the road, from the severity of which many of his people perished and his army was dispersed, while the royal exile himself retired to Kishtwar. After staying there a short time he passed along the great chain of the Himalya towards the course of the Sutledge, encountering many privations and hardships on his journey in a region where nothing was to be seen around him for several days, but frost and desolation till at length he reached the frontier British post of Kotghur, and proceeded from that place to Lodianah, where this unfortunate monarch had the happiness of joinin his family and receiving an honorable asylum from the British Government which his family still enjoys.

The sketch which is here attempted to be given of the treatment received by Shah Shujah ul Mulk from Runjeet Singh when the ex-King threw himself on the hospitality of the Mararajah, conveys only a very imperfect idea of the privations and insults that he suffered while he was his guest, and the infamous means to which his host had recourse to gratify his cruel rapacity. His conduct to Shah Shujah and the expulsion of the Katoch Rajah from his ancient principality in the Kangra hills, are marked by traits of cruelty and injustice which constitute the blackest pages in the history of the Sikh Chieftain. Both these princes sought a refuge within the British frontier. Rajah Renbhir Chund, the heir to the Katoch Raj, is now at Lahore, where the benevolent interest, which the present Goveruor General of India has been pleased to take in his fate, is likely to insure his restoration to a part of his inheritance and to the consideration and respect of the Marajah; and the ex-King of Cabul, he who declared his friendship to the British Government, at a time when his whole nation opposed and disdained such an alliance, has been left to make his own adventurous efforts to recover his lost throne. It ought to be mentioned to the honour of Shah Shujah that the two young sons of the Rajah of Kishtwar were compelled some years ago by a series of misfortunes similar to those which forced the Shah to throw himself on the hospitality of their father to seek an asylum at Lodianah with the ex-King who gave them an honorable subsistence, and they have since accompanied him on his expediation.

---

## REMINISCENCES

*Of Captain Diddler Wayward, of the Honorable Company's Pension Establishment.*

Here comes my old friend of last year, Mr. Philip Scratch Stenographer to the Delhi Gazette! I am delighted to see you once more, Mr. Scratch, pray be seated, and let me call for a fresh chillum. I respected the broad brim of your former Editor, and have infinite satisfaction in receiving this embassy from the present one. What commands has the potentate of the Imperial Press for me? Give out the text, good Mr. Scratch, and get ready your short hand tackle, that no precious reminiscence may be lost while I proceed in my discourse.

"DELHI, TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO."

These words verily require from me a tale of the times of old, of the days of other years. Where are the Nautch sets, the dark eyes and cypress waists of the houries who swam before my youthful eyes amidst the midnight din of their band? Gone, vanished from the scene, with every vestige of that beauty which alone gives attraction to the Indian Opera; and the abolition of the slave trade preventing the ranks of the dancers from ever being recruited. Hags and Beldams usurp the place of the Eastern graces. I shall not dwell on changes in stone brick work and timber. The fortifications that surround us have quite a new face, and in them hes interred the body of half a crore of rupees, expended for wise and mysterious purposes, by successive governments, who doubtless knew that three times the sum and half the Bengal Army would not make the city tenable, if regularly besieged. In 1810 there were five battalions equally divided between Delhi and Rewarrie, one half of which relieved the other, at either station every six months. We had then lines where the Pioneers lately were, and near the Duriagunge Gate, and on the site of Colonel Skinner's nascent church. The officers of a whole corps then lodged in the bungelows of Chaves Gunge, now as lonely as the venerable and respected founder who, still resides amongst his decaying works. Half a dozen of my comrades also nestled in the appartments of Sufdar Jung's palace, where Mr. Baness at present displays his stores of elegance and luxury, to the loungers of modern times. For my own part, I always looked about for the best accommodation to be found wherever I went: and with this view, pitching my tent before the Residency gate, I proceeded to reconoitre the interior. The Resident of that period was rather an extraordinary man, and as he exists no more unless in history, I may speak of him freely. I had heard a good deal of Mr. Archibald Seton before we left Agra, and formed an opinion that I needed only a fair introduction to turn him to account. But on hinting my wishes to the judge, an old friend of his, he evaded the request by a jest, saying "pshaw! you once sailed up the Forth "you told me: so just let Archy know that you have "seen *so green in spring the braes O' Touch*: and de- "pend upon taking his heart by storm." This *Touch*, it appeared, was Mr. Seton's family estate. Having when a child, gone from Scarborough in a Barrack smack, to see an uncle then quartered with his Regiment in Stirling Castle, I felt myself entitled to use as original all the second hand information which I could pick up about that country. and indeed all Scotland. With the assistance of a map of Stirlingshire, I studied the topography of the Resident's lands, and having already learnt to expectorate most sounds in Arabic, little practice enabled me to pronounce Touch like a Scotchman, with a tremendous guttural at the end.

Great people, and even cammandants of battalions, were wont to hold a sort of levee at breakfast twenty five years ago. I therefore presented myself in the crowd, which happened to be rather a motley one, at the Residency, and was introduced an acquaintance to its occupant, as he [illegible] ed me by sob. in the circle of visitors. [illegible] sation, for a few minutes, [illegible] the most engaging manner possible. This reception elated me greatly, until I saw him receive two obscure bumpkins in exactly the same away. No matter, thought I, let me get next him at table. By a little elbowing, as there was no marshalling to the board, I gained my point, and took a chair in contact with his. He had made me known by name to several outlandish persons whose faces now peered over the viands.

A German traveller and an Italian Monk, with whom he conversed most volubly in their respective languages, had found seats right opposite, and diverted all his attention from me. Another foreigner, M. Garonne, "a prisoner of war," apparently quite at home, had got to the end of the table, and kept up a constant rattle, but in what human speech I could not at first decide. *Monsieur Vavarde*, cried he sending his plate, *have the bounty me donner tora Kedjeree si vous plit.* "Sir?" replied I, looking very innocently for information. *Pardonnez, Monsieur, it is Kedjeree, I speak et Je veux manger ausi tora Kederree, he! he! he, I very well.* His buoyant spirits and extreme good humour exhilirated half the party. M. Garonne was an ingenious active minded man, to whom the artisans and goldsmiths of Delhi are not a little indebted for being cunning in their arts.

But never forgetting business, I sat meanwhile charged like an airgun with the Scotch verse about *Touch*, ready to let it off whenever the slightest opportunity presented itself. None occurred till after breakfast), when most of the guests had moved off. Among the inmates of the house was Captain Kenneth Bruce, a Mahratta pensioner, whose dark complexion was whitewashed to the most prejudiced by abilities of a high order, almost every elegant acquirement, and gentlemenly manners. With Mr. Seton and him I walked to the door next the garden to admire, as they supposed, the beauties of nature, in the little forest waving its verdure over the embowered avenues, the smooth lawn in front, and two pretty zebus, or *Gynees*, [illegible] unknown to the vulgar, which were from hills [illegible] "Bruce, what shall we do grazing close to the stairs. [illegible] Resident." "Send with these little creatures? said the Resident, "send them to *Touch*," was the careless reply. The word, falling on my ear like a port fire, discharged the verse in an instant. "*So green in spring the braes o' Touch.*" I still remember the look of pleased astonishment with which he turned towards me. "You have read Macniel, Mr. Wayward?" said he. Never having heard of the poet, I jumped onward to complete my assult on the Resident's affections. "Oh I have visited the Links of Forth Sir, and seen the *braes* themselves which no fiction can equal." "If not engaged now suppose you take a turn with me in the garden?" rejoined he, and putting his arm in mine, away he led me asking a hundred questions which I answered satisfactorily from the map, and repeating the whole of the said Macniel's poem, on the beauties of Forth. I durst not offer a remark on the merits of the bard for fear of betraying ignorance, but expressive silence did better for me. Pleased with so excellent a listener, who was besides a youth of taste and a fortunate traveller, "pray, my young friend where do you lodge?" enquired the Resident, I confessed that I had not yet surmounted the difficulty of getting a suitable house in Delhi, and told him the locality of my tent. "Since you are so near perhaps you will favour me with your company at the Residency, until you can find more agreeable quarters?" He spoke, and my first object was gained! But before we parted on that lucky morning, he took me to the small house up a flight of steps overlooking what is now the English College: "Apka Mukan," said my friend in Native style, and I trust you consider yourself at home." I took him at his word.

My most conspicuous talent lies in taking up a position, but not in keeping it; in what French Military authors call the honour of arms, and not in reaping the advantages of victory. After thus recounting the brilliant manner in which I formed a lodgement in the Residency, by merit alone, I must relate the events by which envious fortune gradually dislodged me. A month passed over delightfully. My rascally servants, seeing me happy in the best of company, though they were very scarcely more than five months in arrears, one day called out in a body, with horrid vociferation, "justice! justice! Mr. Wayward will give us no wages, and we are naked and starving!" With the politest air of unconcern, "Wayward, said Mr. S. taking me into his treasurer's room, why did you not mention this, my good fellow, we all know a young officer cannot be over rich: you must pardon me for obtruding a loan on you, so pray just write a receipt to this man for whatever you want, and he shall pay you immediately. So saying, he gave his orders and disappeared. Wondering to what felicity I might next be destined, I wrote out a receipt, in firm legible text for 5,000 rupees—but somehow the confiding urbanity of the old gentleman had touched a weak point within me, and after casting some lingering looks on the paper, I tore it up, and stinted myself to 2,000. Alas that such virtuous forbearance should be ill requited! Being newly arrived, I had no creditors with the exception of my household rogues and the Bazar people, whom half the present wind fall was abundance to satisfy for six months. I laid out the rest in equipping myself for an adventure which nothing but youth and inexperience could justify.

The great Mogul had got possession of my imagination as the loftiest of earthly beings, and the Arabian Nights had led me to fancy an alliance with his family among the proud distinctions which a mortal like me might hope to attain. I eagerly sought information about the ladies of the Palace, and got it to my satisfaction. The only one of them who lived occasionally beyond the walls which bound the King's present empire, was Nadira Begum, the widow of a nephew of His Majesty, and she had a house about the middle of Delhi street. It is true some spoke lightly of her, but for a princely fortune, which I never doubted an imperial bride must possess, I resolved heroically to brave scandal. I took a house opposite her's and engaged efficient agents to open a negociation. The remainder of the Resident's obtruded loan fitted me out with jewelled turban, calgi, and pearl necklace, to appear in the costume of a Mogul Nobleman. I sent posies of flowers, and other expressive emblems, which the charming Nadira responded to as a lover could desire. Great difficulty and coyness appeared, however, when I became impatient for an interview. At last the high-born lady agreed to receive me on conditions which I did not then understand the scope of: I was to swear by Musrut Isa, to tell nobody, to make a preliminary present of 225 rupees to her servants: to come along the street on an elephant, creep unperceived from the howdah into a balcony near her dwelling, whence I should be conducted to the presence of the proud beauty. "Faint heart said I to myself never gained fair lady" and submitted to the terms.

The escalade of the balcony was more easily accomplished than I had expected: and a messenger forthwith conducted me over the roofs of two empty houses to a *balakhana* on the top of a third, where she vanished. Going in front, I saw a fat woman, apparently about thirty, lolling on cushions and shew-

ing paun with a common lamp in one corner of the small apartment. She wore a light turband of cloth of gold: small pearls, connecting the rings of her chains and her gold bracelets, "Art thou who dare affecting to hide her face, and rest to intrude on a Shazadee? I replied that she beheld her highness's slave come to wipe the dust from her shoes with his eyelashes. Seeing carpets and cushions spread for me, I sat down beside her: on which the princess, throwing aside her veil laughed aloud at what she called a Feringhee's assurance, in rending her curtain of concealment and placing himself face to face with a king-born lady. Having prepared a few Persian couplets, I repeated one purporting that *if the Nightingale sees but the Rose he gets intoxicated and drops from his hand the reins of prudence.* Suiting the action to the words, I essayed, with too much of the Christian squire, to begin my courtship by carrying her hand to my lips. "Wah! cried she when my design transpired, dont do that, you eat pig:" But as she spoke playfully, this gave no offence. Then with a kind of femenine, but truly royal impudence, which no plebeian of the sex could imitate, she found fault with the adjustment of all my Mogul ornaments, took off the gay calgi, then the pearl necklace, at last a valuable diamond ring from my finger and in a pretty frolic, put them on herself. That would be very winning, thought I were she a little younger and handsomer, though as she is, nothing less than royal birth and a crore or so, could make me propose marriage,—but here it goes. At this moment the Elephant, getting tired, shrilled out just beneath us in the street. "Hoi! Hoi! cried the princess, in fearful alarm, he calls you at the door, my character is gone, how can I sit here any longer?" Out flier Royal Highness bolted, and dived down the narrow staircase with all my jewelry and hopes of ambitious love.

I never saw her or my property again.

## *NEW SOUTH WALES.*

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Captain in port has furnished us with a few particulars of the Sandwich Islands, which may be interesting to our commercial readers.—Oahu, the capital of the Sandwich islands, has a beautiful harbour, not equal, but next to that of Port Jackson, on whose surface may be generally seen floating from fifty to a hundred vessels, from all nations. There are some excellent wharfs, or forts, on which are placed about fifty guns, under the superintendence of a Governor and troops, who are drilled every morning at dayli..ht; the soldiers are all natives, and when accoutred present in imposing appearance. The King of the Islands Kaukouri (or Tamahamaha the Third), lives in his palace at Oahu, and when he appears in public is generally surrounded by his nobility. He often presides at the courts of judicature, and is remarkably polite to Europeans. The English and Americen residents have stores and shops, containing goods of all descriptions for sale. An extensive trade is carried on by the natives of Oahu and China. To the latter place they export sandal wood, &c., for which they receive in exchange China goods, and these are taken over to California, where they are converted into specie. There is a church at Oahu, which is a neat building, and the Sabbath is most religiously observed by the inhabitants. His Majesty Tamahamaha has a number of vessels of his own, which are navigated entirely by Sandwich Islanders, who trade and carry on their sovereign's affairs. On the 8th March last, an amateur theatre was opened, and "*Raising the Wind*" performed to a respectable house; the entertainments were to be repeated every Thursday evening. The native ladies ride, not on side-saddles, as their sisters of St. James's, but like *generals*, and when on horseback are very handsomely attired. At Owyhee, the largest of the Sandwich Islands there are thousands of cattle, which afford the means of carrying on an extensive trade, supplying the shipping at Oahu with fresh and salt beef. The Sandwich Islanders have to thank Captain Vancouver for the introduction of the ox, he having left a number of those animals at Owyhee, in 1793. Beef is 2½d. ₱ £., and other provisions in proportion. The following are the regulations for the port of Honolulu, Oahu:—

1.—All commanders of vessels arriving at this Island are to produce their certificates of registry to the pilot or port captain; also a list of their crew: and no seaman is to be left on the Island without the consent of the Governor, in writing, under a penalty of 30drs, for each person so left.

2.—No vessel shall leave the harbour until a certificate from the harbour-master is granted, certifying that the port regulations have been complied with: for which he is entitled to demand one dollar.

3.—Seamen deserting will be taken up, and (unless returned to their respective ships) be kept at hard labour for six months.

4.—Commanders of vessels are to give immediate notice to the Governor of the Island, in case of any of their crew deserting, that they may be apprehended and returned; and on delivery to their respective commanders, the Governor is to receive six dollars for each person so apprehended.

5.—Ships entering the harbor for the purpose of refreshing or refitting only, are to pay the following rates:

For the outer harbour..... 6 cents per ton.
—— inner harbour..... 10 cents per ton.

5.—Ships entering the harbour for the purpose of trading, are to pay the following rates:—

For the outer harbour..... 50 cents per ton.
—— inner harbour,..... 60 cents per ton.

7.—The pilotage shall be at the following rate:
For taking a vessel in, ....1dr. per foot.
For taking a vessel out, ....1dr. per foot.

KALAIMOKU. [L. S.]

*Sydney Herald, May 22d.*

*Oahu Sandwich Islands, June 2,* 1825.

## FEMALE DEBTORS.

We have several times censured the great want of classification of prisoners in the Sydney goal, and pointed out the moral evils that accrue from the admixture of the greatest ruffians in the Colony with comparatively juvenile delinquents—the association of respectable females, incarcerated for debt, with the most profligate of the same sex consigned for crimes of various dye to the factory punishment. How long will such things continue without a remedy? When will the government interpose and erect a place for the debtors *alone*, since it must be years before the gallows is withdrawn, as a disgusting spectacle, from the centre of Sydney? We have carters' barracks selected as an ironed-gang station, where a salubrious sea breeze affords health and vigour to the human frame, while the unfortunate debtors, immured within the unwholesome walls of the gaol, become feeble and emaciated, and look in vain to the government for relief. A female emigrant is at this moment the companion of the vilest viragoes of the town, and if, as is expected, the *Layton's* agent bestows a summons on the many whose circumstances have not allowed them to liquidate their usurious engagements, we anticipate nothing less than the imprisonment of [illegible] will bail a *poor* man? It is only the influential who can derive advantage from the "Rules:" the really unfortunate debtor has very seldom friends. At all events the debtors, both men and women, must not much longer be subjected to the ill-treatment and deprivation of health *by inches*, which is the consequence of even a temporary residence at the present time within the gaol of Sydney.—*Sydney Gazette, May* 22.

## FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

Appalling as we have shewn the condition of many of those unfortunate females to be, we have now discovered that they have not only been made the victims of delusion, but of as deep and black a system of extortionate usury as ever came under the public review. When we assert that our information is derived from a most respectable channel, and that the legal course to be adopted against those wretchedly-duped females is as summary and severe as the cajolery of the agents in London was barbarous and unmanly, the public may place the most implicit reliance on our statements. We shall only now speak of those females who arrived by the *Layton*, premising that the London agents are not even known to us by name. If they were, we should hesitate to publish them because of the prejudice which might be imbibed. The regulations for promoting female emigration stipulated that the passage shall be at the rate of £17 per head; of this £12 was paid by the British Government out of the funds acquired from the sale of Crown lands. Thus were the emigrants called upon to contribute £5 as the balance. Some who were able did so; but those who could not gave promissory notes payable in the colony, not for £5 (the actual debt), but for £10—thus charging 100 per cent., or doubling the original debt, in order to bring some scores of women here to experience disappointment, and destruction from absolute despair. Those bills were given under the express condition that the parties should not here be *pressed* for payment until comfortably settled in life, and in a condition to pay. Among some of those who became debtors to the agents were many poor girls of from 14 to 20 years of age. In accepting the bill they moreover, were obliged to give a note stating their ages to be above 21, in order to bar any legal incapacity which might be pleaded against the transaction. What will the public say when they find that some oracle of the agent here, has intimated a determination to commence *indiscriminate* proceedings upon obligations incurred under the circumstances named! Will the courts of justice here entertain such pleas? Will any man be bold enough to pander to the avarice of a usurer by appearing to press payment from those who are destitute—or possess scarcely a shilling to purchase food and raiment? Can it be true? We are assured that it is, and that the numerous instances of abandoned profligacy daily witnessed in our streets, is the consequence of the wanton negligence and avarice of the agents who were actually known to receive £5 from Poorhouses, in order to relieve them from the worst inmates, as a means "of improving the morals of the people in New South Wales"!! One poor female, now in Sydney, is a pretty instance of the benignant principles in force when the *Layton* was preparing for sea: she waited on the agent, the picture of destitution, in rags, and solicited to emigrate. He gave her, in the presence of a most respectable gentleman now here, thirty shillings as a loan to provide articles of clothing, and in his presence obliged her to give a promissory note payable in the colony for Three Pounds!!! Lest it should be supposed that any of the officers who arrived in charge of the emigrants, are the parties, about to levy on the "persons goods and chattles" of the female emigrants, for the amount of those bills, we, in justice to them, state that they have no concern whatever with the transactions in question.—*Ibid*

## SIR EDWARD PARRY.

Among the passengers by the *Persian*, on Tuesday, was Sir Edward Parry, who we understand has received the directions of his brethren of the Hunter to lay their alleged, grievances before His Majesty's Ministers—As a naval officer, or an explorer of the polar regions, there can be no question that Sir Edward ranks high among the navigators of the day. But as a civilian, and a man of sound political notions, the very alliance he formed, (we are sure against his conscience) with the gentlemen of the Hunter, is one proof that what he had gained in naval experience, he has lost in civil polity. We know Sir Edward stood well for some time with the colonists, and so he might have continued to the last, but for his fellowship with the dogging faction of the Hunter. This however, is but a point of small importance contrasted with the alleged butcheries of the Aboriginal Natives perpetrated on the Australian Agricultural Company's Lands by their servants, acting under some directions (but from whom given we know not), and the elucidation of which Sir Edward Parry, as Chief Commissioner pledged his honour to furnish. But when? At", he says, "the proper time"!! When will that time arrive? He has sailed for England leaving the matter involved in that obscurity in which the press found it; and the pledge of a British naval officer has become *musty* on the self. We wish, all other considerations apart, for the sake of Sir Edward Parry's character, as a good christian, that he had been less reserved on this occasion. If the charges were untrue, he ought to have said so, but did he? His letter to the Sydney journals did not *negative* the accusations of murder having been committed, and the wretched Aborigines hunted down like kangaroos or native-dogs, but he merely evaded the direct imputation by the cautious and not very ingenious promise of offording explanation "at the proper time." The public whose ear has been stunned with the most alarming accounts of this "*human* hunting" are certainly those to whom explanation is due: and the departure from the colony of the chief Commissioner was not the "proper time" to furnish it—we know not what was. He has however departed, and his promise is broken in the spirit. We do wish him a safe and prosperous voyage to his native land where in retirement he may reflect on the folly of the "insubordination gentry,"—and despise the means resorted to by the minions of disorder to perpetuate cruelty on Englishmen in a British colony.—*Sydney Gazette, May*, 24.

## *LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

*(By the Ship Hector.)*

### ATLAS.—MAY 4.

#### PORTUGAL.

The entry of the Spanish army into Portugal has not been in vain. On the 13th ult. Don Carlos narrowly escaped being taken prisoner at Almeida. He left the town secretly and rapidly, and on the 18th the town declared for Donna Maria, Cannonading was heard on the 19th in that direction.

The Nautilus left Lisbon on the 13th, and Oporto on the 16th ult. Napier was still blockading at Murça, in pursuit of General Cor[illegible] on the 15th, retreating on Almeida. If the news above [illegible] who was perhaps he had joined the late Governor of Almeida, and made an attempt to retake the town on the 19th. We have since heard that the Re[illegible] kept possession of this place.

On the 10th, Don Pedro returned from reviewing his army before Santarem. Several deserters from the enemy presented themselves, and were graciously received. One regiment, of 444 men, came in a body, and it is said that, in 40 days, 1,300 Miguelites had changed sides. Don Pedro has informed the Pope that if the excommunication of himself, the Queen, the ministers, and their adherents, be not withdrawn, he will stop the revenue of the papal see, 40,000*l.*, and cut off all communication.

Mr. Chester, the resident at Madeira, has written to declare that he has orders from Lord Howard de Walden to open all letters sent by the Ringdove, and requests that the merchants may not write politics. Is this English?

Admiral Napier is created Count Cape St. Vincent (he was formerly Viscount).

Miguel continues to fortify Santarem—1,500 men are constantly employed on the fortifications.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes that assassinations are so frequent in the streets of Lisbon that Englishmen cannot go out at night without loaded pistols "ready primed." Carlos, it is said, has gone to Santarem. It is said that, at Almeida, 1000 prisoners for political offences were set at liberty when the fortress was taken. Rodill has declared that he will not return to Spain until Carlos has quitted Portugal. The Miguelite forces opposite to Oporto have been reinforced by 1,500 men. The Duke of Terceira has declared the whole province of Tras os Montes free from the Miguelities.

#### SPAIN.

The Queen has circulated to her diplomatic agents at foreign courts copies of the statute for the regulation of the Cortes, with a defence of her liberal measures as necessary to prevent Carlos from accomplishing his usurpation.

Carlos, in the meanwhile, addresses the people of Arragon from his palace at Villa Real, urging them to defend his title to the throne.

Burgos is at length dismissed. His place in the ministry will be occupied by Don Jose Maria Moscoso de Altamera.

#### FRANCE.

M. de Chateaubriand resigned his seat in the House of Peers on the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne of France. He has now announced himself as a candidate for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, to the electors of Lille.

The question whether Algiers shall be retained or resigned has agitated the French legislature. M. Dupin, the speaker, pronounced an able speech against it.

Letters have reached Paris from Vienna, where, it appears, the sensation was so great with respect to the riots at Lyons, that the congress resolved to continue its sittings, and concert measures for the better defence of the "legitimate states."

#### BELGIUM.

The decision of the Court of Appeal in the affair of M. Cramer is against the sentence of the Court at Antwerp, considering that the judicial authorities cannot be safely suffered to cross the executive.

The King of Prussia has decided finally against seeing General Goblet, or receiving a representative from King Leopold. Captain Beaulieu is to return to Berlin as Chargé d'Affairs *ad interim*. The late spoliation of the Orangeists is said to be the cause of the disappointment.

STRIKE OF THE TAILORS.—The master tailors of London on Tuesday held a general meeting at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Mr. Leslie was called to the chair. A copy of a circular letter addressed to each master tailor, explaining the demands of the journeymen, and signed by the "secretary of the grand lodge," was then read. It enclosed the following "Regulation":—

No brother shall be allowed to work more than ten hours per day from the third Monday in the month of April to the last Saturday in the month of July; nor more than eight hours per day the remaining eight months of the year; and for such labour the remuneration shall be 6s. per day for the ten hours labour, which is to be performed between the hours of seven in the morning and six in the evening; and 5s. per day for the eight hours labour, to be performed between the hours of eight in the morning and five in the evening, out of which time, in either, case, he shall leave his employer's premises one hour for refreshment. Nor shall any brother work for an employer any where but on his (the employer's) premises, which shall be healthy and convenient, or on any other terms than by the day or hour; and no brother shall be allowed to solicit employment, or to work for less than the regular wages, within four miles of Covent-garden.

Mr. Stultz moved a resolution—"That these regulations would, if acceded to by the master tailors of the metropolis, be both in principle and effect, injurious to the employers and the employed, because—firstly, an increased demand of nearly 25 per cent. on the present rate of wages (6s. per diem) is neither called for by the circumstances of the times, nor the actual condition of the trade—the present scale of wages having been fixed, in the year 1813, by the workmen themselves; and, secondly, the 4lb. loaf then cost 17d; the same sum, at this time, will purchase 8½lbs. of bread; meat is also reduced about 30 per cent., and coals are about half the price at the present time, as compared with the prices of 1813." Mr. Hansley seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Messrs. Reid, Shoobridge, Nugee, Willis, and others, addressed the meeting in terms of strong censure on the conduct of the journeymen, which they characterized as likely to serve the idle and unskilful workmen at the expense of the able and industrious. Mr. Stuart stated an excellent distinction in combinations. He would ask, he said, what the journeymen would say if the masters were to form a union, one principle of which was to be, that if any journeyman were to displease his master, the master should report him, and thereby deprive him for ever of employment? The masters would, in such a case, be denounced as tyrants, yet [illegible] as in fact, precisely [illegible] at the journeymen were doing. [illegible] various other resolutions, expressive of a determination to resist the demands of the operatives, were agreed to, and the parties present pledged themselves collectively and individually to act in furtherance of the same.

THE TAILORS.—It is believed, says the coresrpondent of a morning paper, that 20,000 men are thrown out of work by the strike among the tailors. These receive an allowance of 1s. a day from the trades union funds; amounting thus to 1,000*l.* a day, or 300,000*l.* a year, omitting Sundays. It is elsewhere said, that in consequence of this strike, several of the masters have taken into consideration the propriety of employing females in the place of men.

The Paris papers (by express) bring us the continuation of the debate on the retention of Algiers. On Wednesday Marshal Soult spoke, and declared that the government *never had any idea* of giving up the colony. The Chamber, however, has not yet voted the money necessary for its occupation. Thursday was a holiday at the Bourse.

We hear from Spain, that General Queasada, with the Queen's troops, has sustained a signal defeat by the Carlists, under Zamalcareguy. We have not any authentic detail on the subject.

At too late an hour for insertion under the regular head we have the following intelligence from India:—The "Forbes," steamer would leave Calcutta on the 15th April, by Socotra, [illegible] where a Bombay dispatch would [illegible] the 1st of June. Letters for [illegible] packet of the 1st would reach Suez in [illegible] is expected to return to Suez again on the 1st July; so that parties going by that route to India should rendezvous at Malta, and proceed by the government steamer to Alexandria, arrangements on this plan will be made at the Indian army agency office.

### TIMES.—MAY 5.

The Paris papers of Saturday, which, together with a letter from our regular correspondent, we have just received by express, bring accounts from Madrid of the 26th ult., being one day later than the date of the letters previously received. It had been officially announced that the Spanish army in Portugal, under the orders of General Rodill, had met with but feeble resistance from the Miguelite party, and that at Mata de Lobos it had surprised and made prisoners a detachment of 200 Carlists. A depot of ammunition and military stores belonging to Don Carlos was seized at Villarino. The temporary Governor of Almeida keeps up a regular communication with General Rodill. An impression seems to have been prevalent at the Paris Bourse that the Spanish loan will not be contracted in Madrid, as the Government thought that much better terms would be met with elsewhere than those which were understood to have been offered. The accounts from Bayonne continue to speak of skirmishes between the rebels and detachments of the forces under Quesada, in the north of Spain. Guesada and El Pastor were at Villafranca. The debate on Algiers was closed on Friday in the French Chamber of Deputies. Out of the 400,000 francs put down in the budget of war for the expenses of colonizing Algiers, only 150,000 were allowed by the Chamber, thus leaving the question of possession to a certain degree still undecided.

FALMOUTH, Friday Afternoon.—The schooner Samuel arrived this morning from Oporto, which she left on Sunday last. Nothing important had taken place since last accounts. In consequence of the Miguelites having retired from the vicinity of Oporto, wines were bringing down from the interior, and several shipments had taken place. It was reported that a detachment from Santarem were on their march to the South of the Douro, but it was not believed, Miguel now requiring all his force at head-quarters.

The *Messager des Chambres* gives the following letter from Rome:—"The residence of General de Bourmont and Count d'Haussez in this capital has given rise to manifestations which will be little agreeable to the men of August 7, for the Pope has not contented himself with giving the most flattering reception to these two champions of fallen legitimacy, but has wished to give to General de Bourmont a testimony of his esteem more substantial than his blessing. His Holiness has therefore granted him a life interest, and some say the absolute property, in a magnificent palace situated in the evirons of Rome. This mark of distinction was considered by the French Ambassador as an insult to his Sovereign, Louis Philippe, and he consequently addressed a note to Cardinal Bernetti demanding the expulsion of the two legitimatists. The Cardinal, however, replied, by command of the Pope, that his Holiness considered General de Bourmont as one of those men who rendered the greatest service to the cause of Christianity by the conquest of Algiers, and the destruction of piracy, and that on this account he had the most sacred claims upon the benevolence of the head of the church, of whose protection he might rest assured. As to Count d'Haussez, the Pontifical Cabinet replied that it could not discover any reason why an asylum in the states of the Pope should be refused to him. As soon as this step of the Ambassador and its results were known, almost all the representatives of the other Powers took a malignant pleasure in going with parade to congratulate the two ex-Ministers of Charles X. The most singular feature in this occurrence is, however, that the French Ambassador, on finding the effect produced by his ill-judged remonstrance, wrote to Cardinal Bernetti, requesting that his Eminence would consider the note he had delivered respecting General de Bour-

mont and Count d'Haussez as if it had not been written."

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated March 23:—"It has been rumoured within these last few days, that the policy of the Pacha has been changed. The French and English Governments had called upon Mehemet Ali to disarm, in order to deprive the Porte of all pretence for maintaining its late treaty with Russia; and he made some show of compliance by discontinuing the building of ships; but now the dock-yards have resumed all their former activity. Yemen is in full insurrection. The Pacha has already sent a strong force into the province, which, however, suffered so severely that it was obliged to retreat, losing upwards of 1,800 camels on the road. The Pacha is preparing a fresh expedition, which will very shortly be ready to leave Cairo. The fate of Mocha, Sana, and other towns, is already known. Mocha, appears to be completely ruined. The Chief of the Arabs, Ali Mujestal, gave up the town to be plundered by his troops for three whole days; nothing has been spared, and it is entirely abandoned by the inhabitants. A long time must elapse before it can be restored. The commerce between India and the Red Sea will this year, it is feared, be reduced to little or nothing. The Arab army under Ali Mujestal is about 20,000 strong."

"IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. Thomson, bookseller at Rotterdam, was arrested the evening before yesterday; the presses of his printing office were put under seal, and all his papers seized. This man has for some time published a French journal called *L'Etandard*, the tendency of which was so evidently hostile to the Government and to the reigning family, that in the sittings of the States-General a member did not hesitate to declare, a few days ago, that none but an enemy could be the author of such a production.

"According to the information which we have received from Rotterdam, the officers of justice have really discovered a clandestine correspondence between the editor of the *Etandard* and one of the Ministers of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, from which correspondence it is said to result that the paper was established to promote the interest of the power founded on the Belgian insurrection, according to a verbal agreement made six months ago between M. Lebeau and the editor, who is assisted and supported by the aid of pecuniary assistance sent from Brussels.

"This serious accusation being now in the hands of justice, we refrain from all reflections.

"Our only object is, that our readers may not be left in ignorance of a fact of this importance, and we shall take care to acquaint them regularly with all further information that we receive on the subject."

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, Saturday.—We have had a steady demand for cotton throughout the week, and a fair extent of business is done, supporting our last quotations. Exporters have taken 600 Surat and 1,200 American. 1,000 bales of American and 100 Bahias were forwarded into the country last month without being offered on the market. The Surats at auction went off, though without spirit, at previous rates. The import this week is 12,171 bags, and the sales are 19,400 bags—namely, 200 Sea Island, 14½*d.* to 17½*d.*; 100 stained ditto, 10*d.* to 12*d*; 5,238 Boweds, 7¾*d.* to 9*d.*; 4,600 New Orleans, 7¾*d.* to 10¼*d.*; 3,250 Alabama, 7¾*d.* to 8¾*d.*; 1,140 Pernams, 10½*d.* to 11½*d.*; 1,080 Bahia, 9*d.* to 10½*d.*; 1,360 Maranham, 9*d.* to 10¾*d.*; 50 Demerara, 11½*d.*; 10 common West India, 11*d.*; 90 Egyptain, 15½*d.*; and 1,300 Surat, 5¾*d.* to 7½*d.* 900 Surat by auction, 5½*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. The sales in our cotton-market to-day have been about 2,000 bales; but, owing to the heavy arrivals, 4 from New York, 8 New Orleans, 7 Mobile, 5 Savannah, 4 Charleston, 1 Paraiba, and 1 Maranham, there has been less disposition to buy. We make no alteration in prices.

## FRENCH PAPERS.

(From *Galignani's Messenger* of Thursday.)

The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux of the 28th ult. gives a letter of the 26th from Bayonne, saying—"The *Madrid Gazette* of the 19th states that Locho has been completely beaten in La Mancha, and that several other Carlist bands in other provinces have met with the same fate. The same *Gazette* also contains a decree for closing the convent of Ordena, distributing its ornaments among the poorer churches, and proceeding to a sale of its possessions. We have just received intelligence that a battle has taken place between Zumalacarregui and the Queen's troops under General Quesada, in which it is said the latter had 200 men put *hors de combat*, and 300 made prisoners. This account, however, needs confirmation. We know, however, for certain, that in the four insurgent provinces the Carlists express the greatest discontent, and openly declare that their cause is lost." The defeat of General Quesada, however, is confirmed by the following bulletin, dated April 24, and headed "Army of Don Carlos the Fifth, in Navarre:"—"Major-General D. T. Zumalacarregui, Commander-in-Chief of Navarre and Guipuscoa, destroyed on the evening of the 22d the column of the haughty Quesada, at the head of which this rebel marched in person, prove him to make a disgraceful retreat, leaving on the field of battle 200 killed of different ranks, and 100 prisoners, among whom are Captain-Colonel Leopold O'Donnell, and several other officers who were immediately shot in just reprisal for the conduct of this same O'Donnell towards our prisoners; three officers of the Royal Guard, an officer of the Carbineers, and 14 privates. The booty which has fallen into the hands of the armies of the King our Sovereign is very considerable."

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 7th ult. contains the following proclamation, dated Algiers, April 2, addressed by the Commander-in Cheif, *ad interim*, to the inhabitants of the provinces of Algiers and Titery:—I inform you that peace has been sworn between the French and the Arabs of the province of Oran, through the mediation of Sidi Abdel Kader. I am happy in being able to give you this intelligence, brought by eight cavaliers, who have delivered to me letters from the commandant of the troops at Oran. In all the tribes of the countries watered by the prolific Chelif, in the rich districts of Tremesen and Mascara the labours of agriculture and commerce have succeeded to the din of arms and the sounds of warlike preparations. The French and Arabs have mutually learned to know the worth of each other They both acknowledge that it is better for them to live in peace than in war. The Arabs of the province of Oran, who have for a long time been deprived of a market for the produce of their lands, now flock in crowds to the markets of Oran, Mostaganam and Arzew. European ships are about to be laden with their corn, their oil. and their wool, and to bring them in return gold and silver, and all the productions of their industry. I hope that this happy peace, the benefits of which already begin to be felt, will the more firmly consolidate that which reigns in the province of Algiers; that it will open the eyes of those prejudiced people who still keep themselves estranged from us, and that in a short time the French and the Arabs will form but one body

*Times, May* 5.

A fourth search was made at the office of the *Tribune* yesterday, in the presence of M. Marrast, but, like the former without producing any result. M. Marrast was afterwards again placed in close confinement, and the seals reaffixed upon the office. M. Germain Surrat and M. Lionne have been again interrogated, but their examination has not thrown any new light upon the question. The examining commission appears at attach great importance to ascertaining the authors of the incriminated articles, but as yet no trace of the manuscripts has been found. Messrs. Gervais, of Caen, Plagnol and Duchatelet, who are engaged upon the journal have not yet been brought before the examining commission. The maker-up of the *Tribune* has been set at liberty.—*French paper.*

## AMERICA.

New York papers to the 2d April have been received. The Senate of the United States have at length determined, by the votes of 28 to 18, ha t the reasons assigned by the Government for he removal of the deposits from the Bank are unsatisfactory; and that the President, in his late proceedings, has assumed an authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both. The question is still under discussion in the House of Representatives; where a Mr. Allan has already occupied their time two days, without having concluded his speech.—*May* 3.

We have received New York papers to the 9th ult. The Bank question continued the all-absorbing topic. The House of Representatives had decided, by a majority of 15, on a vote on the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the public deposits should not be restored to the United States' Bank. The papers do not contain any other news of the least public interest.—*May* 6.

## MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

There has been some degree of anxious feeling in the city to-day on the position of the Ministry, which has slightly affected the funds; but it does not appear that sales to any extent have been made in consequence of it, and in the latter part of the day prices were rather better than in the morning. From the state of money generally and the great extent of unemployed capital, it is not to be expected that any thing will materially affect the value of Government securities which does not connect itself, directly or indirectly with some apprehension of angry negotiation or of war, which can hardly be said now to exist in any quarter, even the most timid. Consols left off at 92 to ⅝ for the account; the 3½ per Cents. at 99½ to ⅝; and Exchequer-bills at 46*s.* premium.

Spanish stock is in a very sensitive state, and must remain so till something is positively known respecting the pending contract for the loan, which may produce considerable rise or fall in the value of it. The utmost confidence prevails that the interest of the English creditors will not be neglected in it; but as that very proper object, which the English competitors for it at least are known to have in view, may be defeated by intrigue. much anxiety will necessarily prevail until the result is disclosed. The bonds fluctuated to-day between 36¼ and 37 ¾, and left off at 37⅛ to ⅜. In Portuguese stock there was also some fluctuation, but not to the same extent, and the closing price was 76⅛ to 77⅛: the other foreign funds are firm, without any material variation from prices of yesterday.

It is a fact not commonly known that guineas, which have now for nearly 20 years ceased to form part of the circulation, still exist in the hoards of private individuals, to a very large amount, as may be inferred from the circumstance that from 300 to 400 are, one the average, daily paid into the Bank, to be exchanged for notes or sovereigns. Most of these guineas are nearly new, or in a very perfect state. The inference is, that they were originally laid by during the distrust and apprehension excited by the Bank restriction, and are now brought out again by a greater degree of confidence in the Government, or perhaps, in some instances, for such distrusts are not easily removed by the death or testementary disposition of the individuals concerned. It is estimated by good judges that at the period of the Bank restriction there existed gold in the country to the amount of 30,000,000*l.*, nearly all of which disappeared from circulation, so that the tide above described may continue to flow for a very long time to come. The fact is the more worth notice at this time, since it is one of the causes, among many others now in progress, of the great increase of the circulation.—*Times, May* 6.

## THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 25, 1834.

20th Regiment, Ensign G. Hutchinson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cates, deceased; Ensign C. U. Tripp, from half-pay 12th foot, to be Ensign, vice Hutchinson.

4th ditto—H. F. Valiant, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Balfour, who retires.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 2.

6th Foot—Ensign Lord C. Kerr, from the 90th Regt. to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Brady, who retires.

20th Foot—G. W. Rice, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tripp who retires.

## DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.

(From a correspondent of the *Standard.*)

Little Charles-street, May 2, 7 o'clock.

At 20 minutes before 2 this afternoon, a very dreadful shock was experienced in the neighbourhood of St. Philip's Church, in Birmingham. At the distance of a mile it had the effect of a *tremblement de terre*, such as we once ourselves experienced on the continent. It appears that the landlord of the Rocket Tavern, in Little Charles-street, is a firework-maker, and at present absent at Worcester, where a large assortment of pyrotechnical devices were to have been forwarded him this evening. The alleged cause of this sad catastrophe is stated to be the sudden explosion of some detonating powder, which communicated with a large heap of touch-paper. An immense quantity of gunpowder was on the premises (3 cwt. was added to it only yesterday). The prepared fireworks had occupied several artisans during the whole of Saturday, Sunday, and the consecutive days. Three houses are completely destroyed; two were blown in the air; a girl at the moment frying beef-steaks miraculously escaped! she was in the house adjoining the tavern. A company of the 8th Hussars arrived about half-past 3 to clear the street of the multitude who beset it; an active search commenced and yet continues after the bodies. It is impossible to calculate on the probable loss of life. Twelve tradesmen were dining together in one room—no account has yet been received of any one of them; four men and two women have been taken to the hospital, and two more are discovered dead; five were living a few minutes since. The fire was as short as it was destructive. Three-quarters of an hour witnessed its commencement and end. Immense masses fell in the neighbouring streets. Furniture, &c., was blown in the air, yet few passengers were injured. One woman, from the shock, was actually lifted into the air, from the one side of the street to the other, and is unhurt! The premises belong to a young woman just of age, and are uninsured. Not a window is left in Little Charles-street uninjured. Those of the Cup public-house are blown to atoms. Ashley, the landlord, is the great pirotechnic of the west.

P. S. The twelve persons at dinner, and Mrs. Ashley herself, miraculously escaped destruction, being in a room at the back part of the premises. The last report from the hospital is, that the women in the adjoining house cannot recover, and that the cases of the two men, Bennett, and Crockett, are hopeless.—*Times, May* 5.

*(From the Ceylon Government Gazette, Aug.* 2.)

*From Galignani's Messenger, April* 25.

The special commission appointed by the Court of Peers meets every day, and proceeds in interrogating the prisoners. These proceedings must naturally be very slow, and the number of persons arrested is so great that upwards of three months must elapse before they are finished. It is said that these examinations have hitherto elicited but very insignificant circumstances and that some of the Commissioners have declared their conviction that those citizens among the prisoners, who are of any respectability, are not liable to any charge against them, and that it will be almost impossible to prove an offence against any person arrested, except those who were taken with arms in their hands. Consequently the prosecutions must be confined to a few unfortunate workmen and others without any character at all.—*Courrier Francais.*

We learn by the Lyons Journals of the 22d instant that the trial of the workmen in which the recent disturbances originated, came on before the tribunal of correctional Police on the preceding day. A considerable body of military was on foot upon the occasion. The court was crowded, as till the moment of the trial, it was not known what day it was to come on. The tribunal decided that the fact of combination was proved, but admitted that there were extenuating circumstances in favour of the six members of the executive committee of the mutuelliste association. These circumstances resort principally from the efforts which the orders of the day of the association prove these prisoners to have made for maintaining the workmen in a state of calm, and preventing them yielding to the suggestions of the Republican societies. In consequence, the six mutuellistes were condemned to only 35 days imprisonment. The three ferrandiniers were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. Three others declared guilty of being accomplices in the combination, by employing threats to make those workmen who had not obeyed the general interdiction cease to work, were sentenced, one to 40 days, one to one month, and the third to 2 month's imprisonment. The Precurseur has the following:—"Arrests continue to be made. The Prisoners are conducted like convicts of the hulks with iron round their necks, and handcuffs. The first examinations have led to a great number being set at liberty. This could not be otherwise, as in the first moment all persons suspected of being opposed to the Government were apprehended indiscriminately. Even the sick were dragged from their beds to the prison. The number of inoffensive persons that were killed or wounded appears, according to reports that reach us from all sides, to be much greater than was presumed. Many women were struck at their windows, or at the moment they were crossing a street. It appears, also, that the number of the insurgents, to whom no quarter was given, but who were shot in the vestry of the church of St. Bonaventure, is greater than was stated. We are assured that 5 carts, 4 tumbrils, and a hand-cart filled with dead bodies, departed from the church at different times."

*From Galignani's Messenger, April* 30.

[From English Journals up to Monday, 28th April.]

Lord Nugent is about to take his departure from the Greek Islands, and we trust an efficient successor will be selected from among those military officers who are known to be qualified for the command. A change in the Staff of the Mediterranean is about to take place. Sir F. Ponsonby at Malta and Sir A. Woodford at Corfu are at length to be relieved.—*United Service Gazette.*

On Friday the Committee appointed on the grant to Captain Ross agreed to recommend it. It is understood that there was a strong disposition in the Committee to appropriate a portion of the sum to Commander Ross, but all precedent was found to be against such a course.—*Ibid.*

We may announce the total dissolution of the Trades Union in Derby, the funds of which have for the last few weeks rapidly declined.

On Monday, several hundred persons made application for work. Not a fourth part however accomplished their wishes, in consequence of so many fresh hands, as well as those who had previously left the Union and subscribed to the Master's declaration, having been engaged. All the Mills are now in full work. There are upwards of 600 operatives in Derby out of employment.—*Derby Mercury.*

On Saturday we stated that her Majesty intends to visit Germany for a short time this summer in order to see her mother, and the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, her brother, is expected in this country about the middle of June. These statements are we find substantially correct. The visit of the queen is wholly unconnected with politics.—*Standard.*

We learn from Oldham that a great part of the military have quitted the town, and the only Soldiery left are a portion of the 12th Lancers and 28th foot. A large body of work people employed at the Mills in the outskirts of the town have returned to work, and those who are out still will it is understood be all re-engaged. Numbers of house-loom weavers are now at work. A large body of special Constables (237) attended alternately to be ready in call, if their services are required.

It is not yet ascertained how far the damage sustained in the riots has extended; the whole destruction it is asserted will be little less than £2,500. The two prisoners committed to Lancaster for manslaughter left town to day.—*Globe.*

The Courier de Lyons, of the 27th inst. says, several Journals have strangely exaggerated the amount of the damage occasioned by the Artillery and the fires in our six days of Civil war. We think that less than five millions would be sufficient to indemnify the proprietors and tenants of the houses injured in Lyons as well as in the environs.

The Constitutionnel traces the history of the quadruple treaty, which it considers to have originated in the desire of France and England so long back as 1814 to oppose and check the aggrandisement of Russia. A secret treaty of alliance, having this object in view, and to which Austria was a party, was dissolved by the return of Napoleon from Elba, but still the project was never abandoned. After the revolution of 1830, the principles and interests of France and England having become common, the idea of an alliance was revised, and the most important results of it is the quadruple Treaty. Like most conventions this treaty has its public and its secret part. The public part constitutes an alliance between France, and England, Spain, and Portugal, and the formal acknowledgment of the Queens of Spain and Portugal. These two nearly acknowledged Governments mutually engage to support each other by all necessary subsidies of men and money. France and England also engage to lend their aid, but this clause is vaguely worded, and does not decide the question of armed intervention.

The other articles relate to loans, guarantees and acknowledgments of the debt. The secret convention bears upon two points, the terms to be offered to Don Carlos and Don Miguel; through the mediation of France and England, and the limits, duration, and object, of any armed intervention by France and England which might be necessary. "If we are well informed," it adds, "with regard to this important treaty, which unites the south of Europe against the encroachments of the Powers of the North, the Cabinets of London and Paris have replied to the complaints of the several Diplomatists that France and England, not having been acquainted with any of the transactions of the Northern Courts relating to Germany and Poland, it was natural that France and England should feel it unnecessary to communicate to the Northern Powers their private treaties with Spain and Portugal. We applaud this just and dignified language, but we cannot too often repeat that the moral protection, which seems to be the only object of the present alliance is not sufficient, and we regret that the principle of natural and active support is not positively laid down, and publicly avowed. What is there to be feared? The observations of Cabinets? Can Austria and Russia oppose the principle of intervertion which they have applied to such an exorbitant extent in Poland, Italy, and Naples? To those who are acquainted with the real state of the Peninsula, it is evident that an intervention, however slight it may be, will put an end to the Civil war, which is desolating the country. The friends to the constitutional throne, to liberty, and civilization, must be desirous that France and England should grant effective aid to a cause which is their own. There can be no doubt that the Civil wars in Spain and Portugal have been secretly supported by the three Northern Cabinets.

To this occult, sanguinary, and fatal faction, let us oppose the flag of freedom borne by our fleets and armies. We by this invoke the peace which we desire, for a firm and dignified attitude will, on reading the history of nations, be found to have

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ever been the surest guarantee of its strength and duration.

*From Galignani's Messsenger, May 1st.*

ENGLISH JOURNALS, APRIL 29.

The Executive Council of what is called "The Grand National Consolidated Trades' Union of Great Britain and Ireland, has thought fit to put forth for the instruction and information of the trades, an exposè of the preliminary measures which they wish to be adopted in order to establish their rights and liberties, and to secure to the industrious classes the full reward of their labour. Their plans they enumerate as follows:

"The best means of creating a new market for the productious of useful industry, by enabling the working classes themselves to be consumers of the necessaries, convenience, and luxuries of life, as well as producers of them, is by their forming atrangements to prevent the profits of their toil from going out of the circle of the productive classes into that of the unproductive classes For this end, each trade society must open shops and offices for dealing with each other, and profitably employing their unemployed: no unionist to lay out his money at any other places than these, for all the articles they can supply. Provisions being the first thing needful, let the Baker's union, in the first instance, open shops where all unionists can be supplied with bread, to have it baked for them. Butcher's shops might be opened on the same principle as also Gardeners', Chessemongers', and other provision dealers.' The Tailors and Shoemakers, and various other Trades' unions may also open shops for the sale of their articles in the same manner; it is to be hoped that the building trades likewise might soon begin to exercise their calling in a manner much more profitable and gratifying to themselves, and much more beneficial for their order, than they have ever yet been enabled to do. By those means the producers of real wealth will be enabled to keep the greater part of the circulating medium in their own hands; and thereby become what the political economists have often tauntingly told them to become, that is capitalists; and consequently, they may give what directions to industry, they shall think proper, and no longer be slavish supplicants to the proper classes for leave to toil at what prices those classes may choose to offer. Besides, the industrious and useful classes will then become what they ought to be, namely, a distinct people from the idle and useless. Moreover, this fact must not be lost sight of——namely, that any attempts to permanently better ourselves by a general strike for an advance of wages, unless it be in connection with the above arrangements, must prove fruitless: or if we should succeed in raising the price of labour by such means (which we could only do by a very desperate and dangerous strug gle) the demand for labour will directly decrease and the profit-mongers' prices will increase, in proportion as our labour becomes more valuable; consequently the labourers would not be benefitted as, though they got better wages, they would have to pay a higher price for all they consumed. The next point worthy of our attentive consideration is as to what are the best means of convincing the Government that it can no longer keep us in subjection in their tyrannical system of legislating by brutal force. Let every mechanic from this time refuse, under any condition, to manufacture articles known to be for the use of the army or the police: because in the first place, it is not just, nor longer expedient, that a few men in power should have the control of these forces in order to carry things their own way against the interests of many; secondly, because their maintenance is a grievous tax upon the wealthy producers, which ought not to be endured; thirdly, because a standing army, is not requisite now to protect us againt foreign aggression, as local militias might be substituted at very little expence; and fourthly, because they ought to be maintained for the sake of carrying on wars against other nations as all such wars are downright inhuman folly, robbery, and murder. It may be said, that Government would supply these forces with what they needed from other countries, if we refused; then let them. The productive classes would, at least, have the gratification of proving to the world their abhorrence of tyranny; and the forces themselves would be made sensible of the disrepute in which they were held by their fellow men of that order from which most of them sprung; and results favorable to liberty would unquestionsbly be effected. As auxiliary to this determination, the building trades should in future refuse to build or repair any more barracks, gaols, prisons, or work houses: because a good Government will do without all such places of abomination. Means must be devised for raising the self respect of the labouring population, by instituting lectures and schools; mechanics' club-houses, coffee houses, &c.; to be under their own sole control."

Without dwelling on the absurdity of refusing to manufacture the articles consumed by policemen, or remarking on the motive of the withholding all assistance towards the erection of prisons, it may be sufficient to observe that this statement discloses one fact, which must be highly satisfactory to all those who wish the present ruinous delusions of the workmen to be dissipated as speedily as possible. The subscription system is a failure, the payments having diminished to a trifle, and in all the great maunfacturing districts, the system is on the point of being abandoned. The Hall at Birmingham is no longer talked of, for their builder is a bankrupt and even the delegates are found wanting, from the lack of funds for the expence of their journey. Every thing, in fact, indicates that the mania of unionism is on the wane. We trust, therefore, that no attempts, will be made by the Government to prohibit the meetings of those who still cling to the system. Oppressed, or opposed, they might recover strength——neglected, they will perish from their own weakness.—*Observer.*

*From Galignani's Messenger, May 3.*

Lord John Russell's Dissenters' Marriage Bill has been given up for the present session.—*Times.*

Captain Lamount, M. P. for Wells, died at his lodging in Dartmouth Street yesterday morning. Mr. R. C. Colborne is already in the field for the representation—*Globe.*

Accounts have beeu received this morning from Fernando Po, of Mr. Lander, the African Traveller and his boat's crew, having, while entering one of the Rivers, been fired at from behind the bush by the natives, and with such fatal effect, that three were killed, and five wounded of the unfortunate adventurers. Among the latter, was Mr. Lander, who was so severely injured that he expired of his wounds at Fernando Po.—*Standerd.*

The Courier Francais has the following:—"Several journals have indulged in commentaries on the quadruple alliance between France, England, Spain, and Portugal, without being acquainted with its text, or with its substance. They have all differed as to the number of articles. According to some these articles amount to twenty, while others reckon them at no more than fourteen. From information, which we have every reason to believe correct, we learn that they do not exceed seven, and are confined to the following points:—By the first the Queen Regent of Spain engages to send troops to Portugal to drive out Don Carlos and Don Miguel, since these two princes have made one common cause. By the second, the Court of Madrid undertakes to bear all the expences of this expedition, and to give to the Spanish troops the same pay as those of Donna Maria. The third relates to engagements by England to aid in accomplishing this result by employing part of her navy. The fourth article regulates the manner in which the interference of France should be employed if rendered necessary. By the fifth, the Queen Regent agrees to provide an appanage for Don Carlos as soon as he has quitted Portugal. The sixth article binds the Government of Donna Maria to make a similar provision for Don Miguel, and also to proclaim a general amnesty in favour of all the partisans of this Prince. Such we believe to be the substance of this treaty."

## REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

*A Voyage round the Words, including Travels in Africa, Asia, Australasia, America, &c. &c. From* 1827 *to* 1828. *By James Holman, R. N. F. R. S.* London, 1834.

It would appear to a general observer that the only objects which a blind man could have in going out from his own home would be the enjoyment of air and exercise, and the society of friends. He could not, apparently, have any purpose to gratify in visiting particular places, or troubling himself with the fatigues of a journey of observation—his powers of examination being so condensed that he could procure information at the fireside at home with as much facility as any where else. The only means which he possesses of acquiring knowledge are so circumscribed that it is difficult to conjecture what end a blind man should propose to himself in going any inconvenient distance, which he could not equally realize without leaving his own house. Yet here is a blind man who, inspired by an irresistible passion for inquiry, has made a voyage of circum-navigation, extracted from every spot at which he touched, materials of local interest, and thrown together the results of his researches in the shape of a clear, full, and, under the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, a marvellously accurate narrative, which at once takes rank with those accredited works of travel to which we refer as to established authorities! The skill with which Lieutenant Holman has arranged an immense mass of particulars, the earnestness with which he treats subjects that are, in a manner, closed upon him, and the distinctness and self-evident correctness with which he describes what he could not have seen, are to us perfectly unaccountable.

From the opening chapter of this volume—which is the first of a series, to be completed by three more—we learn that Lieut. Holman, who entered the naval service when he was very young, lost his sight at the age of twenty-five, and that a consolatory desire to travel sprung up in his mind, making, in some measure, a recompense to him for the affliction under which he suffered. We have read his former volumes, in which he details his travels in France, Russia, and Siberia, and thought them sufficiently curious; but these, singular as they are, will not bear any comparison with the work before us, which embraces a much wider field, and greater variety of topics. On the 1st uly, 1827, he embarked with Captain Owen, who was appointed to go out to Fernando Po to superintend the infant settlement, and, visiting Madeira, Teneriffe, and St. Jago, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 3d September. Having remained there for some time, next visited Cape Coast, which gives occasion to the introduction of many new and interesting facts respecting the Ashantee war, which he collected on the spot from officers who had been personally engaged in the service. On his passage from Sierra Leone, he finds an opportunity also to give an historical account of the American settlement of Liberia, which is but little known in this country, and which presents one of the most remarkable and instructive facts on record in the annals of colonization. From Cape Coast he proceeded to Accra, and from thence to Fernando Po. His account of Fernando Po is very satisfactory, and, as it is almost new to the English reader—Captain Owen's promised volume not being yet ready—it will claim general attention. We next find our traveller in the Bonny, Calabar, and other rivers in the Bight of Biafra, which are infested by slave vessels, that dexterously evade the vigilance of the English, and succeed, against all our efforts, in carrying on their inhuman traffic. From thence he proceeded to Prince's and Ascension islands, and finally to the Brazils, the volume terminating with his journey to the celebrated gold mines of Gongo Soco.

From an interesting account of the Kroomen we subjoin a brief summary of their habits. It should be observed, that their native towns are on the Grain Coast, and that they come to Sierra Leone to seek employment.

The Kroomen, that is the Kroo and Fishmen, for they all come under the general denomination of Kroomen in Sierra Leone, are almost the only people on the coast who voluntarily emigrate, to seek for labour out of their own country. They come to Sierra Leone, to work in any capacity in which they can obtain employment, until they are possessed of sufficient property to enable them to purchase several wives. The object they propose to themselves in this increase of their domestic establishments, differs in some respects from the indulgencies of the east. The Kroomen compel their women to perform all the field work, as well as the necessary domestic duties, in conformity with the usages of savage life, and when they can purchase a sufficient number of wives to fulfil all these employments, they pass the remainder of their days in ease and indolence. Before they are able to accomplish this object, they are obliged to make several visits to Sierra Leone, as they do not like to be absent more than two or three years at a time from their own country. The average duration of this voluntary banishment is perhaps about eighteen months.

Of the Fishmen, as distinguished from the Kroomen, we have also a few curious traits.

These men may truly be called Fishmen, for they appear almost as independent in the water as the fish who inhabit it; they think nothing of having their canoe upset on the wide ocean, for they can easily recover its former position, and get the water out of it when they resume their places. I was informed they will also attack a shark in the water without hesitation, and they are very expert in catching almost every description of fish. The Kroomen stand no chance with them on the water, and when they happen to encounter each other in their canoes, the first thing the Fishmen try to do is to upset the Krooman's canoe, after which they are quite at their mercy. They are also much better seamen, as well as boatmen, yet notwithstanding this difference of character, they are in appearance the same people as the Kroomen, and a stranger would not know the difference.

Some anecdotes of the Ashantee war are related in a very animated style, and a good pictorial effect is given to the short accounts of the battles with the natives. A circumstance which we do not remember to have heard before, respecting the head of Sir Charles Macarthy, our gallant countryman, who fell at the battle of Essamacow, will excite a painful interest. It is stated to have taken place subsequently to the decisive engagement at Dodowah.

Soon after the battle, some of the Anamaboe people brought several heads of Ashantees whom they had slain to Captain Hutchison, as a proof of their personal courage, and individual prowess. Some of these heads were recognised by Captain Hutchison as belonging to natives who had been known to him. Amongst the spoils one head was found by the Aquapin chief, which excited curiosity, by the care with which it was enclosed in wrappers, and Captain Hutchison desired that the covering should be removed. On taking off the first wrapper, they found the second to be a fine parchment, inscribed with Arabic characters; beneath this was a final envelope of tiger's skin, the well knowu emblem of royalty among the Ashantees. The evident pains which had been taken in the preservation of this head, satisfied all the by-standers that it was the head of Sir Charles Macarthy, to which it was generally understood legal honours had been paid by the natives. The gratification which this discovery gave to our countrymen may be easily conceived, and they lost no time in sending the head to England, together with the first account of the battle of Dodowah. The head, however, had scarcely been forwarded to its destination, when some prisoners who had been taken in the action, made the disagreeable disclosure that tne head belonged, not to Sir Charles Macarthy, but to the late king, Osay Tootoo Quamina, and that it had been taken into the battle in conformity with the prevailing usage of the people. The effects of this information though painful were ludicrous enough. The head of the Ashantee King had found its way to England as an accredited relique of the lamented Sir Charles Macarthy, and was the first remains of an Ashantee that had ever, perhaps, received the solemn rite of Christian burial; while, on the other hand, the head of Sir Charles Macarthy, had been deposited with all the rude pomp of their heathen ceremonials in a Pagan cemetery.

It is curious to find a blind man detailing the appearances of the inhabitants of countries through which he has passed. Yet there is a palpable air of fidelity in the annexed picture.

The personal appearance of the females of Fernando Po is by no means attractive, unless (de gustibus non est disputandum) a very ordinary face, with much of the contour of the baboon, be deemed so. Add to this the ornaments of scarification and tattooing, adopted by the sex to a greater extent than by the men: and the imagination will at once be sensible how much divinity attaches to Fernandian beauty. Like the men, the women plaster the body all over with clay and palm-oil, and also in a similar manner wear the hair long and in curls or ringlets, well stiffened with the above composition, The children of both sexes, or those who have not obtained the age of puberty, have the hair cut short, and are not permitted to use any artificial covering to the body. One trait is, perhaps, peculiar to the women of this country, and may be regarded by some as an indication of th ir good sense—that they have no taste for baubles, or at all events, do not appear to desire them more than the men. With respect to articles of clothing, they are equally exempt from such incumbrances as the other sex:—

Happy the climate where the beau
Wears the same suit for use and show,
And at a small expense your wife,
If once well pink'd, is clothed for life.

These ladies, it appears, possess a power which is unusual even in savage tribes.

Mr. Jeffery witnessed the following ludicrous occurence. He went one day, for the purpose of barter, to a part of the shore eastward of Hay river, where the surf was too great to allow his boat to remain on the beach, and he was, therefore, compelled to lie off the deep water; this, however, did not prevent the natives from carrying on their traffic. Some young women, in particular, came off to the boat, bringing a calabash of palm-wine in each hand, and treading the water so soon as they were out of their depth. These they contrived to deliver safe, without the wine becoming in the slightest degree impregnated with the briny wave. One of these females, having been taken into the boat, began to ingratiate herself into the favour of an honest tar, who, nothing loath, seated her near him, with his arms round her neck At this juncture, the boat beginning to move, she made a sudden plunge over the side, and nearly carried the astonished seaman into the water: in short, he only escaped a good ducking by laying fast hold of the seat. The lady now, in an instant, dived under the boat, and, reappearing at some distance on the opposite side, swam, laughing, to the shore, evidently much amused at Jack's surprise and disappointment.

Of the Egbo laws by which the whole of the Old Calabar country on the coast of Africa is governed, Lieut. Holman gives us the following curious account:—

These are laws, enacted by a secret meeting, called the Egbo assembly, which is held in a house set apart for that purpose, called the Palaver House; of this assembly the Duke, by virtue of sovereignty, officiates as the chief, with the title of Eyamba, There are different degrees of rank in the subordinate Egbo members, and each step must be purchased successively. They sometimes admit Englishmen into this assembly: Captain Burrell, of the ship Haywood, of Liverpool, held the rank of Yampai, which is one of considerable importance, and he found it exceedingly to his advantage, as it enabled him to recover all debts due to him by the natives.

The following are the names, and prices, of each step:—

1 Abungo.....125 Bars.
2 Aboko.....75 Bars.
3 Makaira.....400 White copper rods
4 Bakimboko.....100 Bars.
5 Yampai.....850 White copper rods

also some rum, goats, membo, &c. &c.

The Yampai is the only class of Egbo men that are allowed to sit in council. The sums paid for the different titles of Egbo are divided among the Yampai only, who are not confined to a single share, for a Yampai may have his title multiplied as a often as he chooses to purchase additional shares, which entitles the person so purchasing to a corresponding number of portions in the profits arising out of the establishment.

Their mode of administering justice is as follows:—When a person cannot obtain his due from a debtor, or when any injury has been received, personally or otherwise, the aggrieved party applies to the Duke for the Egbo drums, acquainting him at the same time with the nature of his complaint: if the Duke accedes to the Demand, the Egbo assembly immediately meet and the drums are beat about the town, at the first sound of which every woman is obliged to retreat within her own dwelling, upon pain of losing her head for disobedience; nor until the drum goes round the second time to show that the council is ended, and the Egbo returned, are they released from their seclusion. If the complaint be just, the Egbo is sent to the offending party, to warn him of his deliuquency, and to demand reparation, after which announcement no one dares move out of the house inhabited by the culprit, until the affair is settled, and if it be not soon arranged, the house is pulled down about their ears, in which case the loss of a few heads frequently follows This extremity, however, rarely occurs, for if the offender be not able to settle the matter himself, it is generally made up by his relations and friends.

The Egbo man—that is the executive person, wears a complete disguise, consisting of a black network close to the skin from head to foot, a hat with a long feather, horns projecting from his forehead, a large whip in his right hand, with a bell fastened to the lower part of his back, and several smaller ones round his ancles. Thus equipped he starts from the Egbo-house runs through the streets with his bells ringing to the house of the offender, followed by half-a-dozen subordinate personages fantastically dressed, each carrying either a sword or stick.

I one day asked King Eyo, who this Egbo was, who ran about with the bells. "What? you think Egbo be man; no, he be debil, come up from bush, nobody know him," was his reply.

The Duke, or King, of a portion of the territory, known as Old Calabar, paid a visit to the English vessel on its arrival, and granted permission to the curious to see his wives.

The only dress his Majesty wore, when he came on board, was a cotton cloth round his middle, and a fine white beaver hat, bound with broad gold lace. Captain Cumings, at our request, asked permission of the duke to allow us to see his wives, who live in a square formed of mud huts, with a communication from the back part of the house. The duke very courteously complied with our wishes, and sent persons to attend us. There were about sixty queens, besides little princes and princesses, with a number of slave-girls to wait upon them. His favourite queen the handsomest of the royal party, was so large that she could secarcely walk, or even move, indeed they were all prodigiously large, their beauty consisting more in the mass of physique, than in the delicacy or symmetry of features or figure. The uniform tendency to *en bon point*, on an unusual scale, was accounted for, by the singular fact, that the female upon whom his Majesty fixes his regards is regularly fattened up to a certain standard, previously to the nuptial ceremony, it appearing to be essential to the Queenly dignity that the lady should be enormously fat. We saw a very fine young woman undergoing this ordeal. She was sitting at the table with a large bowl of farinaceous food, which she was swallowing as fact as she could pass the spoon to, and from the bowl, and her mouth; and she was evidently taking no inconsiderable trouble to qualify herself for that happy state, which Pope tells us is the object of every woman's ambition, that of being Queen for life, the royal road to which, in this country, lies through a course of gormandizing. The same custom extends to the wives of the great men, who undergo a similar operation before marriage On the morning of their wedding-day they are seated at a table, to receive presents from their relations and friends; a yard of cloth from one, some silk from another, some beads from a third, according to the taste or capacity of the donors. My companions were not much struck with the beauty of the Queens, for they declared that some of the party of young slave-girls had much more lovely looks.

In another place which they visited, upon expressing a desire to wait upon the King, they were informed that they "could not be allowed to do so, as his Majesty was too drunk to receive company, and exceedingly dangerous in his cups; a state of bliss to which he commonly arrived by that hour every evening." This is the royal bliss of savage life!

BENEFIT OF A DOUBT.—In calling the grand jury on Tuesday, at the Castle, it appeared from the bailiff of the hundred, that in the parish of Deptford there are three persons living on separate farms, having the same christian and surname. His order directed him to summon a person of this name, and it at first appeared that he had executed his order on an old man of 68 years of age, and as deaf as a post! On explanation, however, drawn from him with no little trouble on the part of the chairman, it came out that he had also gone to the other two, but that they also professing to doubt which could be meant, neither of them had attended. The Court seemed inclined to think they all ought to have obeyed the mandate, and that, in not doing so, unless they could show cause to the contrary, they were all three amenable to fine.—*Western Luminary.*

GIN DRINKING.—The 76 deaths which have occurred in the year have been, with the exception of those who have died from advanced age, principally caused by the disease of the brain, of the lungs, and the complaints brought on by those deadly potions of ardent spirits in which the lower classes seem more than ever to indulge. In a very great number of the recent cases, both amongst men and women, the insanity is caused entirely by spirit drinking. This may in some measure be attributed to the young not being taught to consider the practice disgraceful, and to their being tempted, by the gorgeous splendour of the present gin mansions, to begin a habit which they never would have commenced had they been obliged to steal, fearful of being observed, into the obscurity of the former dram-shop.—From the *Report of the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Couier Press, No. 9, Church lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.